The Bombay Gazette

No. 12,023 New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1887.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.



PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	TUESDAY.
M AUSTRALIA..	3951	600	W. J. Nantes	21st June
*L CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmond	28th ,,
—NIZAM	3726	500	R. Hazelwood	5th July
L BENGAL	4300	800	W. B. Andrews	12th ,,
M ROHILLA	3100	700	W. Harratt	19th ,,
*L KAISAR-I-HIND	4323	700	E. G. Stead	26th ,,
—SIAM	3041	500	W. D. Worcester	2nd Aug.
*L PARRAMATTA	4579	900	R. G. Murray	9th ,,
M CATHAY	2863	500	E. Ashdown	16th ,,
*L CARTHAGE	5013	1000	G. R. Rector	23rd ,,
—ASSAM	3038	550	W. A. Wheler	30th ,,

* The 2nd Saloon accommodation of these vessels has been rearranged and fitted with every comfort including 2 berthed cabins.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 2 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

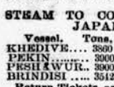
Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	On or about
KHEDIVE	3800	600	A. C. Loggin	24th June.
PEKIN	3900	600	A. Symons	8th July
PESHAWUR	3900	600	L. H. Moulo	22nd ,,
BRINDISI	3542	550	A. W. Adamson	5th August

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly Reduced Rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, June 7, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 30 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
,, to Marseilles ,, 520, ,, 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons. H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
GIAVA	4,000 600	20th June.	
SINGAPORE	5,000 800	10th July.	1st Sept.
MANILLA	5,000 800	1st Aug.	29 Sept.
R. RUBATTINO.	5,000 800	20th Aug.	10th July.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey viâ Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BORMIDA	4,030	9th July.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 6, 1887.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.



BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Tons. H.P.	Commander	1887.
s.s. PERSIA	3350 480	Capt. R. Hutchinson	30th June.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

s.s. NUBIA	3550 480	Capt. T. Knox	11th July
s.s. ASIA	3550 480	Capt. J. Craig	2nd Aug.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-class Passengers.

N.B.—Passengers by s.s. Nubia and Asia can book through to London (overland from Marseilles.)

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, June 11th, 1887. Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.



THE s.s. "MERTON HALL," 4 100 Tons, 500 H. P., Captain C. Barnes, will sail as above about the 30th June. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For further particulars applyito

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 17th May 1887.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.



H. H. the SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s.s. "SWORDSMAN," 1,121 tons, Captain SYMONS, sails on 1st July.

For freight and passage, apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents.
Khoja Mohola, Mandvi, June 11.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.



PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamer without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA.

FAIRBANK'S

STANDARD SCALES

IN STOCK.

Portable Platform Scales of all descriptions and sizes
Cotton Weigher's Beam
Grocers' and Counter Scales
Union or Family Scales and Letter Balances, &c.
Sole Agents for Western India:

PUNNETT & Co., Bombay.
Sub-Agents: M. M. MODY & Co., Ld.,
Apollo Street, Fort.

JUBILEE

COOKERY BOOK.

PRICE Re. 1 0 0

CONTAINS RECIPES for making favorite Indian dishes, the directions being worded plainly and simply, so that the merest novice in the Art of Cookery may prepare the dishes.

Amongst many others will be found receipts for Making Xmas Portuguese sweets of all kinds, Mango Preserve, Guava Jelly and Cheese, Puddings of various sorts, different kind of Hulwa, Tamarind Fish, Balchow, Mango Chutnies, Curries, etc.

Apply to the SUPERINTENDENT,
Tract and Book Society, Bombay.

FOR SALE,

AT

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

JUST UNPACKED a Bran New English-built MAIL-PHAETON, with ladies' raised back rest and double folding sliding steps by L. L. Fulker, of Salisbury.

Three new English-built Circular-fronted, stylish and comfortable BROUGHAM, suitable for one or pair of [illegible] by "Watson" of Lowestoft.

[illegible]-PHAETON, in good order,
[illegible]DERBURN, Bart.
[illegible]le-seated BROUGHAM, by
[illegible]. H. Cook.
[illegible]d BROUGHAMS, for sale
[illegible]D-TABLE.
[illegible]rass Machines.

[illegible]IMAN & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—



FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "PACHUMBA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, June 17th 1887, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on MONDAY, 20th June, (on arrival of Outward English Mail) calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on THURSDAY, 16th June, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on MONDAY, the 11th July, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S.S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on THURSDAY, 6th July, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, June 15, 1887. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CANTERBURY ALE.

(JOHNSON & Co.'s CANTERBURY.)

THIS pleasant Bitter Beer has been imported by Treacher and Co., at the suggestion of a well-known Physician in Bombay, and is strongly recommended as one of the very best Beers in the Indian Market. It has the genuine bitter aromatic flavour of the Hop, does not contain an excess of alcohol, and possess in an eminent degree those refreshing, digestive and tonic properties which should characterize all Beers.

	Cash Price. Rs.	As.
Bottles.....per dozen.	6	0
Half-Bottles..... ,,	4	0

SOLE AGENTS:
TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S BURGUNDIES AND SAUTERNES.

CASH Per doz. Quarts. Rs. a.				CASH. Per doz. Pints. Rs. a.
18 0	Still.....	BURGUNDY	Chablis	10 8
	A favourite White dinner Wine.			
19 0	Still.....	BURGUNDY	Beaune	10 8
	A fine red full-bodied Wine.			
24 0	Still.....	BURGUNDY	Macon	13 0
	Distinguished for flavour and aroma.			
22 0	Still.....	BURGUNDY.....	Pommard	12 0
	This Wine is of fine character and in excellent condition.			
32 0	Still.....	BURGUNDY...	Chambertin	17 0
	This is an exquisite Wine, possessed of every charm for which the finest Burgundies are famous.			
20 0	Fine.....	SAUTERNE.....	Barsac	11 0
	A good light refreshing Wine.			
23 0	Superior.....	SAUTERNE.....	...from the Bordeaux Dist	13 0
	Fine mellow flavour with good aroma.			
32 0	Haut.....	SAUTERNE.....	very rich and fine	17 0
	Old in bottle, renowned for its aroma and fine body.			

In matter of Price we invite the fullest comparison, with due regard to quality.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SCHOLASTIC.

A HEAD MISTRESS is required for S. Mary's School, Belgaum, immediately. She must be a Member of the Church of England, and capable of teaching up to the higher Government Standards of education. Salary, Rs. 70 a month with partly furnished house. Apply to Rev. W. WINGATE, Chaplain of Belgaum.

EVERY MAN Interested in the subject of nervous and physical debility should write at once for a valuable pamphlet explaining how the most obscure, nervous and organic derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The only method which is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. This pamphlet, of great interest to all men, will be sent, in plain envelope, sealed, free. The Marston Remedy Co., 219, High Holborn, London, W.C.

GEYER & CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

AT a Meeting of the Directors of the above Company, held on TUESDAY, the 7th instant, it was decided to make a further Call of Rs. 15 per Share payable into the Agra Bank, Ld., on or before the 30th instant, after which date interest at the rate of 9 per cent. will be charged.

H. A. GEYER,
Managing Director.
Bombay, 13th June 1887.

FOR SALE.

HIGH-CLASSED PURE NILGIRI TEAS.

	Rs. a.
Flowery or Orange Pekoe.....per lb.	1 0
Mixed Teas ..... ,,	0 12
Pekoe Souchong..... ,,	0 10
Gunpowder ..... ,,	0 10
Souchong ..... ,,	

In 1, 2, and 5 lb. lead packets and in 8 lb. chests. Apply to the MANAGER, "Glen Morgan" Estate, Ootacamund.

KARACHI PORT TRULT.

TENDERS FOR COAL.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Chairman, Karachi Port Trust, up to NOON, on 30th June, 1887, for the SUPPLY of SOUTH WALES STEAM COAL, 3700 tons.

Copies of conditions may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

By order.
W. H. PRICE, M. INST. C.E.,
Port Engineer, Karachi.
Port Engineer's Office, Manora-Karachi, 11th June, 1887.

AUTHORISED

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,

With an alphabetical index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list, with number of Stand, &c.

Complete and easy reference

Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.

Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.

Cloth Limp Cover.

Price, Annas 4.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

ABSS'S BEER & GUINNESS'S STOUT,

BOTTLED BY FOSTER & SONS.

*** TREACHER & COMPANY, Limited, are Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency for Messrs. Foster and Sons' bottling of Bass's Beer and Guinness's Stout. In the Home market Messrs. Foster and Sons' bottling is considered much the best, commands the highest price, and has by far the largest sale.

	Bottles.	Half Bottles.
BASS'S BEER, by Foster & Son .....Rs.	6 6	4 6 per doz. cash.
Do. do. L. G. A. ..... ,,	6 4	4 4 ,, ,,
GUINNESS'S DUBLIN STOUT, by Foster & Sons ,,	6 6	4 6 ,, ,,

CHOICE MANILLA CIGARS.

Nuevo Habano, Cavite brand, per 100, Rs. 5; per 1,000 .....Rs. 45 0
Reinas, a splendid Cigar, per 50..... ,, 5 0

TREACHER'S "GLENLIVET" WHISKY.

IS a blend of the finest HIGHLAND WHISKEIS of a particularly delicate aroma and flavour.

Rs. 22-8 per dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

MONSOON RATES.

From Rs. 90 to 150 per month.

ENGLISH HOTEL, HORNBY ROAD, FORT,

Adjoining the Victoria Terminus and Gaiety Theatre.

COUPER AND TOSH,

ENGINEERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS.

MANUFACTURERS of Builders' and Contractors' Iron Work, Ornamental Castings from the finest designs,

CASTINGS CLEAN AND SHARP.
Designs and Estimates furnished on receipt of full particulars.

IRON WORK. RAILINGS.
G'RDERS. COLUMNS.

ROLLERS, SPUR AND BEVIL GEA
LAMP POCTS, ROPE PULLEY GEAR,
And General Castings of all kinds.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA FOR
Marshall and Thunder's Automatic Metallic Spring Packing for Piston Rods, Valve Spindles, &c.
PERFECT ELASTICITY, PERFECT SAFETY.
GREAT DURABILITY, GREAT ECONOMY.

THE PATENT SLIP ENGINE WORKS,

MAZAGON, BOMBAY.

THE ELGIN COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS CAWNPORE.

(ESTABLISHED 1871.)

SILVER MEDAL AND FIRST ORDER OF MERIT, MELBOURNE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

MEDAL AND FIRST CLASS DIPLOMAS, SIDNEY AND MELBOURNE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS.

Gold Medal and First Class Certificate, Calcutta International Exhibition.

CONTRACTORS TO GOVERNMENT FOR THE SUPPLY OF BLANKETS FOR TROOPS, &c.
MANUFACTURERS AND SUPPLIERS OF

White Drills.
Dosotti.
T. Cloths.
Shirting.
Chowka.
Dammer.
Guzzee.
Kharwa.
Tent Drills.
Tent Sheeting.
Indigo Press Cloths.
Plain and Twilled Bed Sheets.
Checked Dusters.

Dhotees.
Towels of various kinds, with plain and fancy borders.
Twill Lining for hot weather Shirts.
"Jharan" Checks.
Horse Clothing, Cotton and Woollen.
Brown Army Blankets.
Followers' Blankets.
Scarlet Bed Blankets.
Horse Blankets.
Coolee and Ice Blankets.

Blanketing for Indigo Straining.
Greatcoat Cloths.
Broadcloths, Serges, and Woollen Tweeds.
Superior Checked Serges.
Grey Army Flannel.
Floor Cloths. } In neat designs
Cretonnes. } and colours.
Fancy Prints. }
Drills, in all colours.
Jhampanis Suits.
Materials for Servants' Clothing.

FAST YARN-DYED KHAKI DRILLS,
Considered by many Regiments to be the best Khaki Drills in India.

TENTS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS
Of guaranteed workmanship always kept in stock or can be MADE at short notice.

amp Beds.
Haversacks.
Durries.
Kit Bags.

Turbans.
Turban Fringes.
Newar.
Gold Lace Chevrons.

Good Conduct Badges.
Khaki Drill Uniforms.
Putties or Leg Bandages.

And all similar Regimental necessaries supplied and estimates furnished by addressing

THE AGENT, ELGIN MILLS, CAWNPORE.

[*TWELFTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION.*]

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY

AND

BOMBAY DIRECTORY

FOR

1887.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; WITH POSTAGE Rs. 5-4. ENGLISH PRICE—Ten Shillings

The GUIDE and DIRECTORY for the year 1887 has been carefully revised and corrected up to date. The information contained in this Guide is compressed so as to bring it within the limits of a handy volume. It is however sufficiently full and comprehensive for all practical purposes; nothing being omitted that would be likely to be of use either to the passing traveller or the permanent resident.

Great pains have been taken to ensure accuracy of the names and addresses given in the Directory.

AGENTS IN LONDON:

Messrs. GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill; E. C.
Messrs. TRUBNER & Co., Ludgate Hill, City.
Mr. P. S. King, Canada Buildings, King Whitehall, St.
Messrs. W. H. SMITH and Co., Strand.

CATSEYES OF RARE PERFECTION.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Limited, in bringing their new and varied assortment of DIAMOND & OTHER GEM RINGS more prominently before the Public, beg to intimate that the GEMS used by the Company are of the very best quality and obtained direct from the Cutters in AMSTERDAM, with whom they have recently entered into special arrangements by which rare GEMS of the highest class are received regularly, and they are enabled to offer them at cheaper rates than they have been hitherto offered to the public.

Diamond Half-Hoop	Claw-set	Rings from Rs.	150	Diamond and Ruby Rings	
Diamond do.	Gipsy	Rings ,,	160	Diamond and Sapphire Rings.	
Diamond 3 Brilliants	Claw-set	Rings ,,	120	Diamond and Emerald Rings.	
Diamond 3 do.	Gipsy	Rings ,,	130	Diamond and Turquoise Rings.	
Diamond Single Stone	Claw-set	Rings ,,	80	Diamond and Opal Rings.	
Diamond do. do.	Gipsy	Rings ,,	90	Diamond and Pearl Rings.	

AND ANY OTHER COMBINATION MADE TO ORDER IF NOT IN STOCK.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

MONSOON RATES,

FROM RS. 100 TO RS. 200 PER MONTH.

APPLY TO

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,
BOMBAY.

FRED. AHRLE & CO.,

Rampart Row, PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS. Above Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.,

BY APPOINTMENT AND UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

HIS IMPERIAL HIGHNESS PRINCE LEOPOLD OF GERMANY.

STUDIO decidedly the coolest one in the Presidency. Open daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. for Portraiture.

DUNNETT & Co.,

CIVIL AND MILITARY

SADDLERS, HARNESS-MAKERS, BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURERS AND LEATHER MERCHANTS.

PLEASE APPLY FOR OUR

NEWLY REVISED PRICE LIST

CONTAINING NEARLY

300 ILLUSTRATIONS,

A MOST USEFUL BOOK OF REFERENCE FOR MOFUSSIL RESIDENTS.

ALL GOODS GUARANTEED

TO BE OF THE BEST QUALITY.

DUNNETT & Co.,
BOMBAY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

WE beg to inform our Constituents that we have NOW OPENED out our NEW SPECIALLY selected STOCK in our

BOMBAY AND POONA ESTABLISHMENTS.

As our DRESS DEPARTMENT in BOTH BRANCHES is under the direct management of Dress-makers of First Class West-end experience, we can assure Ladies of a Perfect Fit, best style, and very latest Fashions, with moderate charges. We respectfully invite inspection of our Novelties in

SILKS AND SATINS,
GRENADINES,
ZEPHYRS, PLAIN AND STRIPED,
NUNS' VEILINGS,
MUSLINS, FLOWERED AND SPOTS,
STRIPED SATINS,
MOUSLIN DE LAINE.

THE NEW EMBROIDERED ROBE "OUR SPECIALITE."

A large selection of

LACES, FLOWERS, FLOUNCINGS, &c., &c.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., Ld.
LADIES' OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WHISKY.

SCOTCH.

	Per dozen.
CARLTON, 11 years old, Really the finest imported ..... Rs.	41 0
Do. 5 years old, grand Whisky ..... ,,	37 0
GRAND OLD HIGHLAND ..... ,,	37 0
NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S, in square bottles ..... ,,	28 8
"SPECIAL RESERVE" Glenlivet ..... ,,	26 8
FINEST HIGHLAND MALT, Patented bottles ..... ,,	26 0
OLD VATTED GLENLIVET ..... ,,	24 4

IRISH.

D. W. D., three Shamrocks ..... Rs.	29 8
Do. one Shamrock ..... ,,	27 4
FINE OLD, our own blend..... ,,	26 0

THE ABOVE PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

SPECIAL TERMS TO MESSES AND CLUBS.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE ANCHOR LINE s.s. "PERSIA" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and is DISCHARGING in the PRINCE'S DOCK.

CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Unless Boats are sent alongside without delay to take Delivery of Packages exceeding in weight 30 cwts., they will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the Consignees.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every Morning to survey Damages, &c.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 15th June 1887.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Title-deeds of the undermentioned property are missing. Any person or persons having possession of all or any of the said Title-deeds are requested within fourteen days from the date hereof to deliver the same or give such information, as would lead to the discovery thereof, to Mr. KASHINATH RAMCHANDRA DINANATH WELKER, the absolute owner of the said property at No. 303, Breach Candy Road, or to us as his attorneys, at our office, No. 2, Church Gate Street, Fort, otherwise our client will take such steps to recover the said Title-deeds as he may be advised at the risk, costs and charges of any person or persons who may have the same, and will proceed to get the said property to be transferred to his name in the Books of the Collector of Bombay and the Municipality.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Moroba Poputjee Oart (Colbhat Street, 1st Lane) bearing Municipal street Nos. 25 and 27 and old No. 26 in the registration sub-district of Fort.—Dated this 15th day of June 1887.

BALKRISHNA & DIKSHIT, Solicitors for Kashinath Ramchandra Dinanath Welker.

NOTICE OF SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

WHEREAS BIBI JIAOONISSA LADLI, the Begum of the late Meer Syed Alumkhan, Nawab of Beyla, has contracted to sell the Bungalow and Premises hereunder described. All persons having or claiming to have any right or title to or interest in the said property by way of inheritance, sale, mortgage, lease, or otherwise, are hereby apprised of the same and are requested to make their claim, if any, known to the undersigned as Solicitors for the purchasers within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which the purchase will be completed without reference to such claim or claims.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

The piece of Land with the Bungalow, outhouses and all other the permises standing thereon, situate on the south side of the Grant Road in Bombay, which said Land contains by admeasurement 8,510 square yards or thereabouts, and is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 395, 419, 7,327, and 340 and is bounded as follows, that is to say, on the east partly by the property of Borah Kikabhai Shumsoodin, partly by the property occupied by the School of Industry, and partly by the property of Antonio Domingos de Souza, on the north by the Dhunjiboy and Putloo Road; on the north by the said Grant Road; and on the south by the property of the Church Missionary Society of Africa, and which said Bungalow and premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates under No. 6.—Dated this 15th day of June 1887.

PAYNE, GILBERT & SAYANI, Purchaser's Solicitors.

THE GREAT REMEDY OF THE AGE!

GELL'S GIANT OIL,

CURES

RHEUMATISM, SCIATIA, GOUT, NEURALGIC PAINS IN THE LIMBS, LUMBAGO, PAINS IN THE JOINTS AND BACK, WEAK JOINTS, LAMENESS, SPRAINS, BRUISES, ENFEEBLED NERVES, SCALDS, BURNS, STINGS OF INSECTS AND VENOMOUS REPTILES, NEURALGIA, SICK HEADACHE, SORE THROAT, TOOTH-ACHE, COLIC, CRAMP, PAINS IN THE STOMACH, &c. &c.

It is exceedingly valuable as a stimulating application to the surface of the CHEST AND BACK in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, Whooping Cough, Liver Complaints, Kidney Disorders, Spleen Affections, and Bowel Complaints.

They say that all ladies are inquisitive. We believe you, they are. One old dame is anxious to know the answers to the following questions! So we publish them for her special information.

What is Gell's Giant Oil.
Who was old Gell?
Where did he live?
What purpose was it introduced for?
What made him think of it?
Why was it so long kept secret?
Was it discovered in this century?
When did we become Agents for it?
Will it cure her bone aches?

Answers. Being concise "Gell's Giant Oil" is the Great Remedy of the Age!

Born of his Mother old Gell was a Medical Genius and Boston Mass. U. S. A. was where he lived.

By old Gell's wish to alleviate suffering humanity.

By a series of his reasoning on the frailty of the body.

Because there were no newspapers in those days to advertise it.

Before the birth of this century, eh in the last.

But a few months since by fortune's good luck.

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

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LOWNESS of SPIRITS and ATONIC DYSPEPSIA arising from OVERWORK and IMPOTENCE IN OLD or DEBILITATED SUBJECTS, are much alleviated by a course of

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BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

BOMBAY.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived.—On the 14th :—Nurjehan (s), from Calcutta. Yesterday :—Rothesay (s), from Aden.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Ardbeg (s), for Port Said ; Bellona (s), Liverpool ; Akbar (s), Aden, Hoodeida and Jeddah ; Orion (s), and Zambesi (s), China.

FALL OF A ROOF.—A portion of the roof of the Perseverance Iron Foundry, situated on Duncan Road, fell in yesterday morning, at about 4 o'clock. No persons were injured.

VAGRANTS.—Harry Clarke, Peter Detten and Carlos Zmith, three Europeans, were yesterday declared vagrants by Mr. P. Ryan, and were ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

A MISSING MAN.—Jumnadass Pitambur, a Bhattia, living at Mandvee, reported that his brother, named Premjee Pitambur, aged 30 years, suffering from some disease and of unsound mind, left his house at Girgaum, on the 13th instant, and has not been since seen heard of.

A JUVENILE PICKPOCKET.—Ellibux Essac, a Mahomedan lad, aged 11 years, of no fixed place of residence, was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryar of stealing a purse containing 9 annas and 6 pies from the pocket of Yassim Manoorkhan, while he was lying asleep on a bench in front of a sherbet shop at Grant Road, on the night of the 11th instant. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and was ordered to be sent to the Sassoon Reformatory.

THE POONA LIBEL CASE.—The Poona libel case opens a terrible future for incautious sporting men. A Colonel, it seems, said at a mess that he had been "let in" in the matter of a horse by a solicitor. Hence the libel case. On the Magistrate's decision hangs the peace of the sporting world ; for allusions to being "let in," "sold a pup," "stuck," "done in the eye," &c., &c., are not uncommon in messes, lottery-rooms and places where the minds of men "lightly turn to thirteen-twos." How the unwritten law of sale runs in the Western presidency we do not know. In Northern India, the man who takes a horse without a veterinary certificate is supposed to do so on his own knowledge, and at his own risk. If his investment be a failure, an unsympathetic community ask him brutally whether he "knows a horse when he sees it ;" and in divers other ways strive to lighten the depression that succeeds to defeat in the tangled strife of horse-dealing. But, to the best of our knowledge, neither he nor the vendor flies to the law-courts for satisfaction. On the other hand, it should be explained that we have not many racing lawyers in our midst.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

RUKHMABAI DEFENCE FUND.

THE Committee acknowledge the receipt of the following further subscriptions paid into the Bank of Bombay to the above fund :—

Already acknowledged	Rs. 3,460
Mrs. Ardesir Hormarjee Wadia, of Lowjee Castle	" 200
Mr. Kevalram, Mandalay	" 5
	Rs. 3,665

THE CONNAUGHT LIFE BOAT FUND.

THE following subscriptions have been received for her Royal Highness the Duchess of Connaught's Life Boat Fund :—

	Rs.	as.	p.
H. E. The Governor of Bombay	100	0	0
Mr. A. Keyser, £12-12-0	177	14	0
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Mr. J. C. Ommaney	50	0	0
Mr. Byramjee M. Malabari	30	0	0
Mr. J. Forbes	10	0	0
Mr. Sorabjee S. Bengalee	25	0	0
	Rs. 667	14	0

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

AT the weekly meeting of the Town Council yesterday, the following members were present :—Mr. Dosabhoy Framji (chairman), Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar, Mr. R. M. Sayani, Colonel Merewether, Col. Portman, Mr. R. N. Khote, Mr. M. N. Banaji, Mr. Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy, and Dr. Cowasji Hormusji.

THE UTILIZATION OF THE FLATS.

A letter was submitted from Mr. E. C. K. Ollivant, addressed to the Secretary to Government, on the question of the general disposal of land on the Flats. The letter was published some time ago in these columns.

Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar observed that it was in the direction of the Flats that they should look for a further extension of the city. He suggested that before any practical step was taken, it was very desirable that a regular survey of the whole of the area comprised in the Flats should be made. Proposed that the letter be recorded.

The proposition was unanimously agreed to.

EXTRA ESTABLISHMENT IN THE CONTROLLER'S DEPARTMENTS.

The Council next considered a letter from the Acting Municipal Commissioner, asking their sanction to the retention of the services of certain clerks in the Controller's Department, in consequence of the transfer of the Municipal Loan Branch to the Bank of Bombay.

Mr. Javerilal did not think the necessity of employing additional clerks in the Controller's Department was made out in the letter. He proposed that the Commissioner be requested to furnish the Council with a statement describing the duties of each clerk in that department. This proposition having found no seconder, Mr. Javerilal proposed another to the effect that the additional duties, for which the extra clerks were asked for, should be done by the present regular establishment.

Mr. Khote seconded the proposition, observing that the Controller's Department was very expensive. There was no doubt that the Controller was performing his duties quite satisfactorily, but the speaker agreed with Mr. Javerilal that no additional establishment was required.

The chairman said that the Commissioner had brought forward his proposal, after careful consideration. He was responsible for the efficiency of all the departments of the Municipality, and when he told them deliberately that the addition in the establishment was necessary, the chairman thought they ought to agree to his recommendation. The chairman concluded by proposing an amendment "that sanction be given, as requested by the Acting Commissioner, to the retention of the services of the following clerks in the Controller's Department :—One clerk at Rs. 100 per mensem, from 1st July next, another clerk at Rs. 75, and one more at Rs. 25 per mensem, from the 1st September, or such subsequent date as the Commissioner may fix. The services of the clerks on Rs. 100 and Rs. 25 per month are to be considered temporary, and their cost to be debited to Tansa Water Works. The cost of the permanent clerk on Rs. 75 per mensem to be debited to the Audit Branch of the Controller's Department by a transfer from savings in the Loan Branch.

Colonel Merewether seconded the amendment, which was eventually carried by six votes to three.

The Council adjourned after having disposed of some other routine business.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE MOOMBADEVI TANK.

THE idea of abolishing all the shops that surround the Moombadevi tank is a good one, provided the tank was not wanted for other purposes. It is used by hundreds of Hindus, men and women, for bathing, and such bathing as, according to their notions of religion, cannot be performed in their own houses. It is not possible to use it as a bathing place when it is divested of its outside wall. If such a thing were permitted it would give outsiders a very poor opinion of Hindu sense of decency. To compel Hindu women to take their religious bath in the midst of an open street is not only a hardship to the community but a disgrace to the city. We are astonished to see some English writers advocating the opening up of the Moombadevi tank and placing Hindu women in a position in which they would not dream of placing women of their own community. This callousness on the part of Europeans is not uncommon. The Municipality have set the first example. They have erected hundreds of open urinarys in the crowded parts of the native town from where native women, high and low, pass and repair every hour of the day. Would a European tolerate such a thing, near his house, one minute ?—*Bombay Samachar.*

REVERSAL OF A PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE'S DECISION.

AN appeal from a decision of Mr. Ryan, Presidency Magistrate, in the case of Issak Sulleman *vs.* Hajrabai and others, was heard before Mr. Justice West and Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas at the High Court yesterday. The appeal was against an order of Mr. Ryan dismissing charges of bigamy and abetment of bigamy preferred by Issak Sulleman against his wife Hajrabai and others. Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Tobin and Roughton, appeared for the applicant ; and Mr. Rivett-Carnac, instructed by Mr. Frere, acting Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Magistrate.

The applicant, on the 31st January last, laid an information before Mr. Ryan, charging his wife Hajrabai with bigamy, her father Peroo Mahomed with abetment of bigamy and adultery ; and Adum Abba, who had been through the ceremony of marriage by *nika* with Hajrabay, with abetment of bigamy and adultery. The case was heard in February and March last, and on the 26th March, the Magistrate dismissed the charges of bigamy and abetment of bigamy ; and on the application of the complainant's solicitor, Mr. Roughton, directed the hearing of the charge of adultery against Adam Abba to stand over, pending the result of an application to the High Court.

Mr. Ryan, in giving his decision in the case, said : There was no evidence that Hajrabai took any part in the *nika* ceremony alleged to have been performed in a bungalow at Grant Road, or that she was in any way a consenting party to it. The moulvie, who is said to have officiated, was not forthcoming. It was alleged that he was dead or in hiding, and if he was in the habit of performing *nika* ceremonies, he must be well-known. No attempt, however, appeared to have been made to produce him. It was a condition of the Suni law applicable to the parties in the case that there should be witnesses to attest the marriage contract. Hajrabai was an adult, and the Suni law required that her consent should be expressed. The mere presence of her father at the alleged ceremony would not be sufficient to justify an inference that the consent had been given. The Mahomedan law was particular in prescribing the forms which should be observed for the protection of females living in *purdha* like Hajrabai from the cupidity, tyranny, or caprice of their natural guardians. There was no evidence that any single form was observed. The testimony of the witnesses was confined to a declaration that a *nika* ceremony was performed ; and one of the three witnesses was a blind man whose evidence must be taken *quantum valeat.* The other witness, Joosub Peroo, a brother of Hajrabai, gave evidence of a vague character and qualified it by saying that a tallak, *i. e.*, divorce, had been granted by the prosecutor to Hajrabai four years ago. In the absence of that strict proof which the law required in cases of actual marriage, his Worship thought that the evidence would not warrant him in framing a charge against Adum Abba under section 494 of the Indian Penal Code. There being no conclusive evidence of a bigamous marriage as against the first two defendants, the charge of abetment could not be sustained ; and the three accused were therefore discharged. The marriage of the prosecutor with Hajrabai having been proved by the Naib Cazee, his Worship said he was prepared to take evidence on the alternative charge of adultery preferred against Adum Abba.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, for the applicant, contended that a *prima facie* case was made out before the Magistrate by the evidence of three witnesses called for the prosecution. The marriage was alleged to have taken place in January last. The complainant was married to Hajrabai in 1881. The witnesses examined to prove the second marriage were, the learned counsel said, hostile witnesses, but there was no doubt upon the evidence that the ceremony had been performed. The Magistrate found that the second marriage was not proved. Three witnesses were called for the prosecution, the second of whom, Sulleman Ismail, was a blind man ; but although the fact might detract from the value of his evidence, it was submitted that it could not be disregarded altogether, which, however, was what the Magistrate had done. The evidence of the other two witnesses Ayeb Abba, brother of Adum Abba, and Joosub Peroo, brother Hajrabai, who were hostile to the prosecutor, was unimpeachable, especially when the line of defence adopted by the accused was that the second marriage did take place, but that it was justifiable by reason of a "tallak" or divorce, alleged to have been given by the prosecutor to Hajrabay, which, however, a matter of fact, was never given by him. In addition to this evidence, the patels or headmen of the caste proved that, at a meeting of the *jumat,* Adum Abba admitted that the *nika* marriage had taken place. The prosecutor was also called as a witness ; and the remaining evidence proved the prosecutor's marriage with Hajrabai. The moulvie, who actually performed the *nika* marriage, was not called, because the prosecutor could not ascertain his name or whereabouts. Counsel submitted that the Magistrate was wrong as to the amount of proof required in the case of a Mahomedan marriage. The evidence adduced to prove the *nika* was ample for the purpose ; but the Magistrate failed to appreciate it, and grave injustice had been done to the applicant. Counsel cited several cases in support of his contention. The *onus* of proving what would constitute a legal and valid marriage did not lie upon the prosecution, as the Magistrate had wrongly held. It was sufficient for the prosecution to show that the ceremony had been performed ; and their evidence had not been impeached.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac argued that in order to constitute a marriage, either among Soonees or Shias, there must be a declaration and an acceptance, and then there must be third parties as witnesses. In this case, on the evidence of the three witnesses called for the prosecution, no ceremony was proved which would constitute a valid marriage according to the Mahomedan law. There was no evidence to show that Hajrabai was present at the performance of the ceremony. On the excessively loose evidence, the Magistrate was justified in finding that the prosecution had not succeeded in establishing the performance of a ceremony which would amount to a legal and valid marriage, and he was justified in dismissing the charge. The parties were represented by Mr. Mooljee and Mr. Sorabjee, pleader ; and all the evidence had been called. There was, therefore, no need for a remand to the Magistrate for a further enquiry.

Mr. Justice West, in disposing of the application, observed that, had there been a thorough examination of the witness by Mr. Mooljee on the one side and by Mr. Sorabjee on the other, and had the facts been properly gone into and there had been nothing more than appeared on the record, and had the Magistrate then given his decision, their Lordships should not have interfered with his discretion. The obvious thing was that the case was conducted in a somewhat slovenly manner, for which the Magistrate, although not personally, was responsible in a way. In the evidence, the Court found several witnesses, including the brother of the accused, depose to the *nika* ceremony ; but they did not give details, and they ought to have been questioned to test whether a ceremony had been performed. If a Magistrate was to pass over such essential points as to the proposal and acceptance of the marriage, his proceedings must be pronounced to be defective. The Court must send back the case to him to inquire whether the essentials of a marriage were observed, and then give his decision in the case.

Mr. Kirkpatrick : Does your Lordship order the case to go back to the same Magistrate ?

Mr. Justice West : To the same Magistrate ; and he had to exercise his judgment on the additional facts brought forward in evidence before him. No doubt, Mr. Ryan would do that.

The case was then remanded to Mr. Ryan.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE following among other matters were heard before Mr. Justice Bayley at a sitting of the Court yesterday.

RE CHUNILAL *alias* RUNCHORLAL CHUNILAL AND OTHERS.—Mr. Manker, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order granted to the insolvent. A number of books had been received from Baroda and other places, and an examination of them would take some six months. The application was not opposed and was granted.

RE NANABHOY HORMUSJEE KAKA.—Mr. Dhairyavan applied for an interim order for the insolvent, which was granted.

RE RAHMATBAI WIDOW.—Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, the widow of Adum Isac, applied for a discharge, which was granted. There was no opposition.

RE SHAPURJEE HORMUSJEE CONTRACTOR.—Mr. Dhairyavan, on behalf of the insolvent, asked for an extension of the interim order for four months. Insolvent had failed in several contracts undertaken by him, but had not been able to make up his accounts. The Commissioner granted an extension for two months only.

RE MOOSA ABDOOL LUTIFF.—The Commissioner, on the application of Mr. Dhairyavan, extended till the 3rd August next, the interim order which had been granted to the insolvent.

PETITION DISMISSED.—The petition of Anandrao Gopal was called out, and was dismissed for want of prosecution.

DISCHARGES.—The undermentioned insolvents were granted discharges :—Bhaghu Bujajee Kurate and another ; Sittaram Parshotum Dhotroy ; Caitano De A. Toughi and another ; Sorabjee Dorabjee Master ; Abubai and another ; Dosa Sajun Shaik ; Tookaram Nana Sinday ; Bhoga Jugjivan and another ; and Mahomedali Noorbhoy Bora.

THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION AND ITS CRITICS.

THE *Pioneer* publishes an elaborate article, extending over a couple of pages, analysing some of the arguments advanced by the critics of the Public Service Commission, chief amongst whom is Sir Lepel Griffin. "Sir Lepel," says the writer, "is the great medical man of our Anglo-Indian community. He claims supreme authority. Our braves make way for him ; our squaws minister to him ; our papooses wink at him ; it is only the elders who, in the silence of their hearts, ask themselves whether in his sleeve the great spirit is not laughing at him." It is with Sir Lepel that the writer has mostly to do, but he also has something to say regarding Mr. Hudson's note and the letter of the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce. He complains of the publication of Mr. Hudson's note as being embarrassing to the Commission, and accuses the Calcutta Chamber of having forced questions of race into the inquiry. He asserts that Sir Lepel Griffin's contribution to the settlement of the question which has occupied the attention of the Commission in the *Asiatic Quarterly Review* will only aggravate its difficulties. We quote the following passages :—

If we credit Sir Lepel Griffin's account of the Resolution, the Commission owed its origin to a "happy thought" of the Government of India. The account of its genesis given by the Resolution itself is different. It asserts it to have been the outcome of prolonged correspondence between her Majesty's Government and the Government of India as to the system under which natives of India are admitted, whether to the Covenanted or to the Statutory Civil Service. The result of this correspondence, it alleges was a request by the Secretary of State that a Commission should be appointed in India to reconsider the existing system.

Mr. Gladstone's Government had, we know, announced its intention of appointing a joint Committee of Members of both the Houses of Parliament to examine into Indian affairs. That proposal was deferred ; but so back as June 21st of last year, Lord Kimberley, in the House of Lords, stated that a Commission would probably be appointed in India. Before Lord Kimberley left office, he desired the Government of India to nominate this Commission. When Lord Kimberley went out of office, Lord Cross, who succeeded him, must have expressed his approval of the measures desired by his predecessor, for it was not till Lord Cross had become Secretary of State, that the Resolution issued. So that, while a Liberal Secretary of State originated it, both parties agreed in the inquiry and in the nomination of a Commission in India ; and Lord Dufferin and his Council cordially accepted it. The grounds of their acceptance are not far to seek. They will be found in the conviction that progress all along the line in India must be recognised and provided for. A part of the fabric of which the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce wrote has grown obsolete ; and it is the business of the Government to see to it. There will always be among us a party who deny the need of change because they dislike the thought of change ; who would wear knee breeches with Clive ; and adjust their queues with Cornwallis. Happily, they are not at the helm, either in India or at Whitehall. The blind may be left to the guidance of the blind ; but no Government can afford to neglect the signs of the time, the rustling and the stir which speak of coming changes, the aspirations which it has itself encouraged, and the ambitions which it has stimulated. The English Parliament desired, therefore, after the lapse of a long interval, again to take stock of Indian opinion, of Indian capacity and of Indian wishes, in respect of Indian administration ; and the first measure which it proposes to that end, is to call upon the Indian Government to furnish it with samples of the several shades of thought, according to value and quality. The Commission, the Resolution reminds us, is ancillary only to Parliamentary inquiry. "It may be further remarked that the investigations of the Commission now to be constituted will be preparatory to the Parliamentary inquiry into Indian affairs which it is the intention of her Majesty's Government to undertake at an early date."

Granted, however, that the indictment against the Government of India on the first count falls through, there remains the contention that the Commission, such as we know it, was unsuited for the work it had to do ; and that, in creating such a body, the Government of India, or the Secretary of State, or whoever may have been responsible, blundered.

Before inquiring whether a Commission was unsuitable, we may examine the statements that the Civil Service looked askance at the inquiry and the alleged indifference of the majority of Indians. Figures will be given in the course of this paper which prove that members of the Civil Service came forward in large numbers to give evidence, while the Commission largely consisted of Civilians. The Civil Service is too sagacious to suppose that an inquiry as to the admission of the natives of India to office indicates a wish to put it on its defence. It cannot but be aware that as time passes, questions such as these must come up for readjustment, whether the tribunal be a Parliamentary or a local Commission. The Civil Service is little likely to interpret a desire on the part of the English Government to utilise the growing capacities of Indians as an attack on its own efficiency. Still less would it be ill-advised enough to narrow the question to an issue so fatal as that of privilege and monopoly ; or to invite comparison of the rights which it holds under any covenant whatsoever with the rights of qualified natives of the country. Should the day come when the Civil Service rests its claim to govern India on such grounds as these, it will have ceased, in the words of de Tocqueville, to be an aristocracy, and will have become a caste. The Civil Service acted in the matter precisely as we should have expected it to act. It furnished some of the most capable members of the Commission : and it gave invaluable evidence. As to the masses and their indifference, Sir Lepel Griffin must be aware that no inquiry can reach them. The argument on that score would forbid all inquiry in India on subjects such as that before us whether by Committees of three or by Commissions of three hundred. The Conservative middle classes have by no means held aloof, as may be seen in another column. But the squirearchy, if we may apply to India English nomenclature, and the middle mercantile class, though far from indifferent to the inquiry, have taken a less prominent part than the official and professional classes. For this there are several reasons. In the first place, they have for long years been content to leave their interests in the hands of the Government. If their views were not formally tendered to the Commission they were familiar to nine out of every ten members of it. They are the class of whom our officials see most, and who have most opportunity of being heard. In the next place, it was to be expected that those who press for change should show themselves more eager in the matter of the inquiry than the class to whom change is distasteful. It is not they who are whole who need a physician, but those who think themselves sick. Finally the squirearchy in India, like its prototypes elsewhere, is slow to take in general ideas. It cannot reduce to definite propositions a mass of separate considerations and it will not submit itself to interrogatories which postulate powers of abstract reasoning. It is the trained official, or the University man, who feels himself competent in this respect. No questions, written or unwritten, can wind off the skein of the middle-class mind ; the thread breaks or tangles ; and the nicer the question, the greater the confusion of reply. The conceptions of these classes on subjects with which they are unfamiliar are, so to speak, in the gross. They assent to propositions as a whole, from the application of which they would differ. They accept premises but dispute conclusions ; or they arrive at conclusions by methods which are the despair of the logician. We see no reason to argue from their relative absence, that the inquiry was incomplete.

Turning to the statement that a Commission was the worst form of inquiry that could be suggested, it will seem to many that Sir Lepel Griffin's criticisms are those rather of the official than of the statesman. They express a preference for modes of inquiry ordinarily in use in India, and for the machinery which, when minor difficulties occur, is found sufficient to remove them. For normal occasions normal methods are suitable. But it was obviously the aim of her Majesty's Government that the inquiry should not only be exhaustive, but be acknowledged by those who desired it to have been exhaustive ; and it may have seemed to them that no inquiry which was not acknowledged to be effective could possibly prove so. It was desired, we should imagine, that the Commission should not only have the opportunity of examining, and pronouncing on every shade of opinion but should be admitted to have made the best use of its opportunities. The inquiry was to be of a nature so complete as to put it beyond the power of malcontents to come hereafter before a Parliamentary Committee and complain that they had not been heard. If it was desirable that the question should be laid at rest for a time again, this could only be on the condition that all concerned in agitating it should be called into Court, and given opportunity of delivering themselves. Selected gentlemen, however eminent, inviting the opinion of selected eminent witnesses, might seem to the unselected to be the mechanism of a packed inquiry. The evidence, as we now have it collected, reaches us from so many quarters ; so much care has been taken by the Commission to insure the presence of all who were interested in the discussion ; so many different interests are concerned ; experience so opposite in nature and so extensive in scope has been appealed to—it has been subjected, above all, to so much oral sifting and testing, that we should be able to pronounce with confidence whether there is, or is not, such a well-supported body of opinion working in the directions indicated in the Resolution to the Commission, as to make remodelling of our administrative mechanism advisable. No apparatus of selected witnesses could have accomplished this. Neither the Commission nor the Government are in the least likely, on the other hand, to count evidence by heads ; they will judge by weight of opinions. The sum of the effective force of the section who advocate extreme measures will be ascertained ; the views of responsible officials will be weighed against them ; the opinions of one section of natives will be contrasted with those of others ; the possible will be separated from the plausible ; what is desirable from what is demanded. We must remember, too (though Sir Lepel Griffin omits to mention it), that the Resolution of October last dealt only with a part of the subject ; and that the scheme of Government is comprehensive. "The inquiry in regard to other branches of the public service will thus be postponed until the more important question has been dealt with. It may afterwards be convenient to reconstitute the Commission with a view to enable it to deal with the remaining questions, which are more or less technical in their character." The Resolution of March 1887 appointed this supplementary Commission, which is still engaged in collecting opinions. "The subjects of the Sub-Committee's inquiry are, first, the present regulations of the various departments as to admission to the various grades and ranks in each ; the conditions of service in each department ; and the capacity for rendering efficient service therein of the various classes who put forward claims to such employment." Not the least important part of the Commissioner's labours is comprised in this section of the investigation. Its labours were obviously necessary in order to complete the circle of inquiry. Its assistance was indispensable in placing before the Government a complete view of the public service as at present organised, and of the modifications which it requires to adapt it to the growing numbers of native candidates who under British rule have acquired the capacity and training requisite to enable them to fill in the more subordinate grades of the public service offices at present filled by Englishmen.

"The persons who have pressed forward to give evidence among the native community," we are told again, "are not those from whom a sensible Governor, Commissioner, or Magistrate takes counsel in times of anxiety or trouble. These, unless specially summoned, have been conspicuous by their absence." "Political and economical problems have been thrown to a crowd of schoolboys for academical discussion. We have said a few words on this part of the subject already ; and we have endeavoured to explain why comparatively minor interest was shown in the inquiry by certain classes. Though schoolboys may have been among them, older and more approved officers of Government, with shrewd, well-informed, and farsighted men, form the main body of those who were consulted. How far they were witnesses "specially summoned," or how far they offered themselves for examination, is a matter of indifference ; what we have to look to, however, they came by it is the material available to the Commissioners. Of a total of 442 witnesses who submitted to examination in the above five provinces, 167, or more than one-third, were Civilians and Uncovenanted Civilians, while 24 were editors, 25 were delegates of associations, and, excluding the evidence given before the Bengal Sub-Committee, which we have elsewhere spoken of as abnormal in nature, 30 only were pleaders, Taking Civilians, members of the Uncovenanted Civil Service, barristers, Educational officers, members of Legislative Councils, and Hight Court Judges, we have in all 241, or more than half the whole number who were examined. Of the 83 miscellaneous, again, most belong to that middle class whom Sir Lepel Griffin declares to have been conspicuous by their absence.

THE SARVAJANIK SABHA AND HINDU SOCIAL REFORM.

THE new number of the Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha contains in, the independent section, a review of the recently issued Selection from the Government of India Records relating to Mr. B. M. Malabari's "Notes on Infant Marriage and Enforced Widowhood in India." The writer, in commenting upon the review, says :—

It is gratifying to observe that legislative action by the State in response to a healthy and decisive growth of responsible popular sentiment has not been opposed by any one simply on the sentimental ground that the Indian Legislature, being mainly foreign in its constitution and composition, shall not interfere with the purely socio-religious economy of the Hindu community. The main objection to legislative action in the direction principally desired by those who agree with Mr. Malabari, wholly or partially, is that such action is much in advance of popular sentiment, and that, if undertaken, it must defeat its own ends. The Government of India in its Resolution says that "When caste or custom enjoins a practice which involves a breach of the ordinary criminal law, the State will enforce the law, and that" when caste or custom lays down a rule which is of its nature enforceable in the Civil Courts, but is clearly opposed to morality or public policy, the State will decline to enforce it." This is no doubt a safe policy to pursue, but when under special circumstances in deference to the local or sectarian sentiment the State finds it inadvisable and inexpedient to enforce the law even when any caste enjoins a practice involving a breach of the ordinary criminal law, or when the State, through its Civil Courts, find it expedient to recognize and enforce a custom which any caste enjoins, but which is clearly opposed to morality or public policy—the custom being opposed to the morality or public policy of the State, but not opposed to the morality of the caste—it will be clear why any interference by the State in its legislative capacity in social matters, much in advance of the popular sentiment, is in no way desireable.

It seems to us that too much has been made of the forfeiture of property clause in the Widow Marriage Act of 1856! The object of the Legislature, in enacting the law of 1856, was not to introduce into the Hindu law any new principle altogether unknown to that law, but simply to clear up a doubtful point in that law, and to render valid or civil purposes widow-marriages contracted by persons who honestly believed that such marriages were permmitted by the Hindu law even to those Bhrahmanic castes of the Hindu community among whom they were and are generally held to have been prohibited ; in short, the Legislature may not inaptly be regarded as having put itself into the position of a chief umpire of Sir Panch, and as having given its verdict in favour of Pandit Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar and his followers, who contended that the Hindu law sanctioned such marriages, as against those who maintained the countrary.

It is of course well-known that the Act of 1856 did and does in no way affect the non-Brahmanic castes which form the large majority of the Hindu community, for the simple reason that widow-marriage has been prevalent among them both before and since that enactment ; and it is equally well-known that a widow of those castes on remarriage forfeits under the Hindu law—not under the Act of 1856—the property inherited by her from her former husband. And, so far as we are aware, no complaint whatever has yet been heard from those castes of any grievance as resulting from the forfeiture-of-property clause. When there is the real desire to remarry, and a fairly eligible bride-groom presents himself, a widow of those castes is not deterred from marrying him simply by the forfeiture-of-property clause in the Hindu law.

There are only two proposals in the interesting compilation which we have briefly reviewed, that seem to us to be free from all objection on the ground of principle. The two suggestions are:—

(*a*) The suggestion made by Mr. Tirmalrao Venkatesh, Inamdar of Darwar,* and the Hon'ble M. G. Ranade, C. I. E., to the effect that the old Shastraic disabilities, laid down in the Hindu law, and which a living wife must fulfil before her husband can marry again during her lifetime, should be revived and legalized.

(*b*) The suggestion made by Babu Sitakanta Mukarji, Deputy Magistrate, Dinagpore district, that "a respectably constituted standing Central Committee of learned pandits and religious men, and highly respected high caste laymen should be formed," and that this Central Committee "should assemble every five or six years, and decide every such question represented by delegates from similarly constituted provincial Committees, such decision having the force of law."

We are inclined to think that at the present time these two suggestions, and only these two, are worth serious consideration ; because it is possible, that both of them may commend themselves to the enlightened and responsible Hindu public opinion in the country.

It is a mistake to suppose, as Englishmen generally do, that the Hindu marriage system is not a monogamous system, simply because under certain particular circumstances that system, or, to speak more accurately, the principles and religious obligations on which that system is wholly based, allow a Hindu to marry again during the life-time of his first wife. It cannot be denied that in some isolated instances the injunction laid down in the Shastras are disregarded with impunity because there is no spiritual authority having the necessary vitality to strictly enforce obedience to the said injunctions, while the temporal authority is quite indifferent to the subject for more reasons than one, and for no fault of its own. The Hindu public sentiment, however, is apt to be scandalized whenever any individual member of that community takes to himself another wife during the life-time of his first wife and without also adequate reasons for such a step. And we are inclined to think that responsible opinion, both orthodox and heterodox, will cordially support a movement for reviving and legalizing the old restraints in this direction, even though the evil is necessarily very restricted in its extent owing to the operation of several causes.

Such a legislation will fully answer the purpose in all parts of India, except those isolated tracts where polygamy in the strict sense of the term and polyandry prevail. The compilation which we have reviewed in the foregoing pages furnishes us with no evidence whatever as regards the present attitude of the leaders of those classes among whom the said practices are prevalent ; but although we strongly condemn those practices, and would gladly see them die out altogether we are not at all prepared to recommend any legislative action being taken to put a violent stop to them against the deliberate wishes of the classes concerned. The said practices must accordingly be left untouched if, as we assume, the classes affected by them are not prepared to abandon them. The motive power must come from within, and no useful purpose can be served by forcing a reform, howsoever beneficial, upon an unwilling people. The work must be left to time and the growing consciousness of the evil on the part of the classes concerned.

Babu Sitakanta Mukarji makes his proposal with reference to the subject of Enforced Widowhood only; but without committing ourselves to all the details thereof we think the idea to be an excellent one and such as may be expected with the necessary alterations to commend itself to the Hindu public with reference to the whole subject of socio-religious reform. The discussion of such subjects by a responsible body like the one proposed above,—and that too in a constitutional manner—will prove of great use in adapting from time to time the Hindu law to the varying requirements of the situation. Such a constituted board will also provide a recognised channel by which alone the Legislature, which is foreign in its character, can keep itself in touch with responsible popular opinion on the subject. In the absence of such a recognised institution all efforts at reform are apt to be spasmodic in their character, as they have hitherto been, and calculated to do in the long end more harm than good. Until the Indian Legislature becomes thoroughly representative in its character there will always be legitimate ground for distrust of every attempt made by it to interfere with the autonomy of any Indian community, and with the autonomy of the Hindu community more especially,—a community the intellectual defenders and custodians of whose ancient traditions "have a hereditary instinct for self-preservation" in a far larger degree than that possessed by any other community. This undeniable fact affords another reason, if any were at all needed, why the Indian Legislative Councils must be enlarged on a really representative basis. And if our English friends sincerely wish to improve the status of Indian women, very little reflection ought to show to them that the only way, in which the desired reform can be secured, is the reconstitution of our Legislative Councils ; for then and then only such changes as may be found necessary—and far be it from us to say that no change is necessary or will be found to be necessary hereafter—will be made in due course without any suspicion and distrust of legislative action by the State.

Before concluding these observations we should like to notice one point which struck us remarkably, and which will not fail to strike the reader of the foregoing review of the compilation. This point relates to the practice of shaving widows. It is rather a remarkable fact that no Hindu expert from any of the five provinces, from which representative Hindu opinion on the subject of social reform has been made available in the compilation, with the exception of Bombay has deemed it worth his while to express an opinion on this practice. Whether this absence of an expression of any opinion on the question is due to the fact that it was not noticed in Mr. Malabari's Notes, and accordingly no expert whose opinion was solicited on those Notes thought it proper to travel beyond those Notes, or whether that absence is due to the fact that the practice is more prevalent in Bombay than any in other part of India, and that accordingly the righteous feeling of indignation against the practice found a naturally forcible expression in Bombay, we cannot undertake to say definitely. It would seem, however, that in no part of India is the practice in question more prevalent than in the Madras Presidency, and if this impression is well founded, it is in so small a degree surprising that we have not been favoured with an indignant protest against it by any of the nine Hindu gentlemen from that presidency whose opinions have been published in the "Selections" not even by Dewan Bahadur R. Raghunath Rao himself. Be that as it may, it may be observed that, so far as the Bombay Preidency is concerned, this practice is confined to Brahmins and semi-Brahmin castes only, the latter having, it is alleged, only recently subjected themselves to it. Even among the Brahmins the custom is most rigidly, observed only among the Kokanasth Brahmins of the Maharastra, irrespective of the age of the widow provided only she has attained puberty, and is not in family way, and has not a child dependent on her for nourishment, while, among other sub-divisions of the Maratha Brahmins at any rate, young widows are spared the infliction, until they themselves choose to submit to it when advanced in age. In Gujerat also the practice, we are told, is not rigorously enforced except perhaps among the Nagar Brahmins. We are inclined to agree with Mr. Venkat Rango Katti in holding that the practice in question is not Hindu, but evidently Buddhistic in its origin. Be that, however as it may, we believe its days are numbered, and that at no very distant date the growing consciousness of its revolting character on the part of the classes concerned will lead them to discountenance it effectually, though perhaps not in an ostentatious manner which finds so much favour with the typical modern Hindu reformer. Our own belief, founded upon knowledge and observation is that even in quarters least suspected of entertaining such heretic views the feeling of righteous indignation against the practice, as it now prevails among certain Brahmin classes, is gradually gaining strength, and if no untoward circumstances in the interval retard its progressive growth, the feeling may assuredly be expected to assert itself at no very distant date.

The other point which we would notice is the advisability and practicability or otherwise of the Legislature doing anything calculated to give a direct or indirect blow to the system of Infant or Early Marriages prevalent among the Hindu community. The Hindu community is simply not prepared to tolerate any legislative action in this respect. And the non-Hindu reader of these pages will not be surprised at this attitude of the Hindu community, if he carefully weighs the moral of the incident we shall refer to it in the sequel.

Certain decisions of constituted judicial tribunals in respect of the succession to property of a Parsi dying intestate, and in respect of the jurisdiction of civil courts to entertain a suit by a Parsi for restitution of conjugal rights, introduced such an anomaly about the legal status of the Parsis, that on the representation of the Parsi Law Association, established in Bombay in 1855, the Bombay Government appointed in December 1861 a special Commission, consisting of two European, and two Parsi, members, "to make a preliminary inquiry into the usages recognized as laws by the Parsi community of India, and the necessity of special legislation in connection with them." This Commission received evidence and submitted drafts of two Bills, one dealing with the subject of marriage and divorce, and the other with succession. The original drafts would appear to have been prepared by the Parsi Law Association ; and the original drafts on the first subject not only recognized "the validity of Infant Marriages and bethrothals," but provided for imposing "criminal penalties in respect of the violation of duties and obligations supposed to arise out of such marriages and betrothals."

Notwithstanding strong protest from the European members of the Commission, the Parsi community appears to have carried the day ; for in the Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act of 1865 we search in vain for a statutory age of consent enabling a Parsi boy or girl married before the said period to repudiate the same on attaining the said age of consent if he or she were disposed to do so. On the contrary we find the validity of Infant Marriages practically recognized by sections 3 and 37 of the Act, the latter section only providing that no suit for enforcing such Infant Marriage shall be entertained "if at date of the institution of the suit the husband shall not have completed the age of sixteen years, or the wife shall not have completed the age of fourteen." Section 37, it will be seen, does not prescribe the statutory age of consent, but the statutory age of consummation. It may further be pointed out that under such a law also a case like Dadaji vs. Rakhamabai is by no means impossible; for section 36 of the Act provides a penalty in the form of imprisonment or fine or both if the order to return to cohabitation is wilfully disobeyed.

Now if a community which has always shewn a remarkable attitude for adapting its manners and customs to the varying requirements of the situation, found it absolutely impossible in 1865—only a little more than twenty years since—to abandon at the bidding of a few of its own leading members, supported by foreigners, a practice which was not in any way sanctioned by its own sacred books or ancient usage, but which was evidently borrowed from others, and accordingly insisted upon the Legislature recognizing the same to the fullest extent, notwithstanding the mature opinion of one of its respected leaders that the absolute abandonment of the said practice was essentially necessary to the interests of "those moral and social reforms" which the said community "more than any other class of the native community" needed most urgently ;—if such a community, we repeat, so late as 1865 strenuously and successfully resisted the attempt then made to prohibit Infant Marriages by law, or even to render them voidable, is it really so very surprising after all that a community like the Hindus should even in 1887 stoutly resist the attempt to coerce them into abandoning a practice fully sanctioned by their own scriptures and ancient usages.

When it will be found expedient and practicable to legislate on this subject, it will be much better to absolutely prohibit by law marriages under a certain age-limit, whatever that limit may be, than to prescribe by law the age of consent and to make marriages taking place before the period voidable at the discretion of the parties when they shall have attained the said age of consent. A proposal falling under the latter category was made by Mr. Justice Raymond West, suggesting 14 and 12 to be the age of consent for Hindu boys and girls respectively. Sir W. Hunter, in his paper on "The Hindu Child-Widow has, however, very properly rejected the proposal as impracticable ; and the reasons assigned by Sir W. Hunter for rejecting the proposal cannot but commend themselves to every thinking mind. The same objection holds goods even if the age of consent were raised to 20 and 15 for boys and girls, respectively, as recently recommended in a proposal which the London *Times* without probably knowing what it meant certified as "a modest and reasonable request," even though the age-limits are obviously higher than those obtaining in England. The great importance attached by all Oriental communities to parental guidance and control in such matters may be inferred from the fact that even a consensual marriage by a Parsi boy of 20 with a girl of 15 without the consent of parents or guardians on both sides is under section 3 of the Parsi Act invalid, even though such marriage between an English boy and an English girl would admittedly be valid under the English law. It will be thus seen that the standpoint from which Oriental Communities regard the marriage question differs in all material respects from that from which Englishmen view it ; and foreign critics of the Hindu system would do well not to forget the fact that so long as the aforesaid standpoint retains all its vitality, no radical reform—and to prescribe the age of consent by law is a radical reform—is possible.

MESSRS. BADHAM PILE AND COMPANY.

THE fourth annual general meeting of shareholders was held yesterday at the company's registered office, Rampart Row, Mr. Thomas Lidbetter, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The following report of the directors was submitted :—

"In submitting to the shareholders their fourth annual report, the directors feel that they have reason to be satisfied with the result of the fourth year's operations of the company. The net profits for the year ending 31st March 1887 amount to Rs. 1,11,302-15-8, as against Rs. 98,907-9-5 for the previous year, which is an increase of Rs. 12,395-6-3. The amount of business done by the company has been considerably increased during the year under report. The directors are confident that, when it is borne in mind that the low exchange has been against the company during the whole of the year under review, the shareholders will agree with them that the concern has continued to be very successfully worked, and the increase in business is evidence of the sound condition of the company. It proposed to pay the same dividend, viz., Rs. 16 per cent. per annum, free of income-tax, as was paid last year. The directors feel sure that, in a business of this kind, when the future of the exchange is so uncertain they must continue to husband the resources of the company, and that it is absolutely essential that a large reserve fund should be created. The directors propose to dispose of the net profits Rs. 1,11,302-15-8 as follows :—To dividend at Rs. 16 per share on 4,000 shares, Rs. 64,000 ; writing off deterioration for furniture and fixtures, Rs. 2,500 ; amount set aside for bad and doubtful debts. Rs. 5,000 ; reserve fund, Rs. 38,000 ; —Rs. 1,09,500 ; balance to be carried to next year, Rs. 1,802-15-8 ; total, Rs. 1,11,302-15-8. We may state that Rs. 75,000 of the outstandings have been collected since the 31st March last. Under section 80 of the articles of association of the company, Mr. Joshua Brooks retires from office, but is eligible for re-election. The auditor, Mr. N. S. Symons, also retires from office, but is eligible for re-election.

The directors' report and the audited balance-sheet for the year ending 31st March 1887, were accepted, and adopted and confirmed. It was proposed that Mr. Joshua Brooks, who retired by rotation, be re-elected a director. An amendment was proposed and seconded that Mr. H. C. Burder be appointed a director in place of Mr. J. Brooks. This amendment was carried by a majority of votes. Out of the amount of profit, Rs. 1,11,302-15-8, a dividend at the rate of Rs. 16 per share on 4,000 shares was declared payable on and after the 23rd inst. A bonus of half a month's pay was sanctioned to be given to the staff as the managing director might recommend and the directors approve. A proposition that the sum of Rs. 30,000 be carried to the reserve fund instead of Rs. 38,000, and that the dividend be increased from Rs. 16 to Rs. 18 per share ; which was moved by Mr. W. Tait and seconded by Mr. Tribhowandas Nathoobhoy, was lost. Mr. N. S. Symons was re-appointed auditor of the company for the ensuing year at a remuneration of Rs. 300 per annum. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the managing director and to the chairman.

PASTORAL VISIT BY THE BISHOP OF MELIAPORE.

THE Right Reverend Don Henrique Jose Reed DaSilva, Bishop of Meliapore, paid his first pastoral visit to St. John's Church, in Davidson Street, on Sunday. Facing the main entrance to the church was a triumphal arch bearing the words "Long live the Bishop of Meliapore," and "God bless our Bishop" and just above the entrance "The Church of St. John the Baptist rejoices." His Lordship arrived at 8 o'clock and was taken under a canopy to the Church, where an address was read by Mr. J. J. Palman, Manager, Administrator-General's Office, and Secretary to the Directors of the Church :—

His Lordship made the following reply :—

I thank you very much for the most solemn reception you have given me, and for the very cordial address which you have just read. Ever since my nomination by the Holy Father to the vacant See of Meliapore, it has been my earnest desire to find myself amongst my flock and to supply, in every possible way the spiritual wants of the God-fearing people of this vast Diocese. It is most agreeable to me to know that the Catholics belonging to the Bishopric of Meliapore, and, in particular, those of this parish of St. John's are thankful to our Holy Father, the Pope, and the Royal Patron, the King of Portugal, for having provided them with a Prelate for this widowed Diocese. It is very gratifying for me to know that you entertain heartfelt sentiments of loyalty and gratitude towards her Most Gracious Majesty, the Queen-Empress of India, for the religious toleration and protection which you enjoy under her Government, and consider myself very happy in occupying a Bishopric in which justice is imparted so wisely and impartially by the British Government. It will always be my earnest desire and solicitude, therefore, to work for your welfare to the utmost of my ability, and in this I hope that the several parishes of this Diocese will not be wanting in rendering me such assistance as I may have a right to expect from them. I was very much pleased last Thursday with the piety and devotion of the people at the Cathedral at Saint Thome, and how I see that the parishioners of St John's are not less devout in the performance of their religious duties, and in their attachment to their pastor, which is a great consolation to me. Now, whilst thanking you again for your kind address, I have only to tell you, I will try my best to ameliorate the condition of this Diocese, and, at the same time, expect that you will assist me by your prayers, your willingness to do good, and by your living in union and harmony among yourselves, and, above all, by your ready obedience to your pastors which qualities are so necessary in order to draw down the blessings of God upon us. With this recommendation I bless you all and your families.

INDIAN METEOROLOGY IN 1886.

A PRELIMINARY report on the meteorology for 1886, prepared in the meteorological office, Government of India, has been sent to us. The following is a summary :—

On the mean of the year the departures from the normal temperature were very slight, seldom exceeding 1°, the warm weather at the beginning and close of the year compensating for the cool weather in the middle. In the Punjab the variations from the normal were irregular, but in the North-Western Provinces there was a general defect and in Assam and North Bengal an excess. In other parts of Bengal and the east of the Central Provinces the variations were irregular but in the south of the Central Provinces, the Berars, Rajputana, Sind, and Guzerat, the mean of the year was above the normal. In both Peninsulas and in Ceylon there was very little variation from the normal. In the Bay Islands there was a slight excess.

On the mean of the year there was a general excess of pressure in Bengal, and a general deficiency in the Peninsula, but elsewhere there were no well-marked variations.

On the mean of all the months the amount of moisture in the atmosphere was in excess of the average over the greater part of India. The exceptions were Assam and Burma, where it was normal, and Rajputana, Sind, and Ceylon, where there was a slight deficiency.

On the mean of all the months the weather was somewhat cloudy over the greater part of the country, the excess being greater in the north than in the south. In parts of the Peninsula, indeed, the normal serenity was exceeded.

On the mean of all the months the rainfall of the year was in excess of the average over the Punjab (except at Simla and in the Derajat), the south of Rajputana nearly the whole of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Bengal (except parts of Lower and Eastern Bengal), Assam, and Hyderabad, the Bombay Presidency (except Guzerat, Sind, and parts of the Deccan) the Madras Presidency (except the south and west), Tenasserim and the Nicobars ; and below the average in the west of the Punjab, the greater part of Rajputana and Central India, parts of Lower and East Bengal, the Central Provinces, Gujerat and part of the Bombay Deccan, the south and west of Madras, the greater part of Ceylon, and British Burma. In the Berars, Mysore, and the Bay Islands the variations were irregular.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 15.

MONEY in London seems to be just the turn dearer again, the market rate of discount on 3 months' bills having been advanced from ⅞ to 1 per cent. Consols, however, were unchanged at 101⅝, and French Rentes in Paris were unaltered from 108¾ as quoted on the previous day. The 3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan was again ¼ lower at 102½, while Rupee Paper showed an advance of ⅜ in 4, and ¼ in 4½ per cents. In Indian Exchange Bank shares a decline of 10s. to £22-10 is quoted in Chartered, and of £2 to £50 in Hongkong and Shanghai, but Chartered Mercantile remain unaltered at £16 per share. The last time Reuter favored us with these quotations was on 16th May. These Exchange Bank shares are not very largely held here, and the movements in them are consequently not of very general interest, but if it is worth while quoting them at all it should be done more frequently than once a month.

In Mincing Lane yesterday both Linseed and Rapeseed were reported firm, the former at a partial advance of 3d., and the latter at a rise of 1s. per quarter. Coffee is reported flat and 2s. lower at 103s. per cwt. Wheat was also flat at a decline of 1d. per cental in Liverpool on No. 1 sort White and 3d. per quarter in London on No. 2 Club.

The Liverpool Cotton market shows a quieter tendency again. The sales yesterday were only 10,000 bales, comprising 1,200 Surats, and although ready prices were unchanged, Americans to arrive were 1-64d. to 1-32d. easier. In New York ready Mid-Uplands were 1-16 cent, October deliveries 12 points lower, August being unchanged.

In Cotton here so far as we can learn this has been a blank day, the Mills even having been out of the market. This is partly owing to the weather, partly to the dull advices from Home, which offer no inducement to shippers to incur the extra risks attendant on monsoon business. Prices are nominally unchanged, but were buyers to come out they could probably get in at a reduction of Re. 1 per candy.

WHEAT is very quiet, and in the absence of export demand is ¼ to ½ anna per cwt. lower. White Delhi is offering at Rs. 4-6-6, Red at Rs. 4-3¼ without leading to business beyond small purchases on the part of native dealers to cover former contracts.

SEEDS are dull all round, and no transactions of importance have transpired.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were :—

Cotton	5,039	bales.
Wheat	41,327	cwts.
Linseed	3,096	„
Rapeseed	8,667	„
Gingelly	1,552	„
Poppy Seed	2,144	„

FREIGHTS remain quite unaltered, and ready shipment we still quote at £1-5 to £1-6-3, July £1-2-6 per ton.

EXCHANGE so far as the extent of business goes has been dull to a degree, but the tenor of the market has been very firm and rates for ready Bills are quite 1-32d., for Credits almost 1-16d., higher than yesterday. Forward the firmness is even more distinctly marked, Bank Telegraphic for delivery up to the end of the year at 1s. 4⅞d. The actual business was from one Bank to another, but the seller was still open at the rate up to the close. We quote for next Tuesday's mail :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4 27-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 27-32d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 29-32d.	„
Credits, 3 months' sight	1s. 5 1-32 to 1-16d.	„
Francs, 3 months' sight	1·79¼	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER we still call quiet, but steady at unchanged rates, say, Rs. 97⅝ for Fours, Rs. 102 for Fours-and-a-half.

SHARES are devoid of special feature. Banks and Press Companies are without fluctuation of any kind. Mills are quiet. An advance of Rs. 5 is quoted in Khatao Muckonjee, Manockjee, Petit, Queen and Lukmidas Khimjee, but Orientals are Rs. 2½, Ripon Rs. 15 lower. Bombay-Burma Trading Co. are Rs. 25 in first and Rs. 5 higher in second issue.

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NOTICE.

LETTERS, PARCELS, and TELEGRAMS for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR and the PRIVATE SECRETARY which cannot be delivered at BELLA VISTA, MAHABLESHWAR, by 6 a m., on THURSDAY, 16th instant, should be addressed to GOVERNMENT HOUSE, GANESH KHIND (Poona), until further notice.

J. MONTEATH,
Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.
Bella Vista, Mahableshwur, 12th June, 1887.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

CARROLL—June 15, at Malabar Hill, Bombay, the wife of E. B. Carroll, of a daughter.

SHERWOOD SMITH—May 21, at Ajmere, the wife of Captain H Sherwood Smith, the Manchester Regiment, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BEADON—June 11, at Darbhanga, Mrs Henry Beadon, of a son.

GREAVES—June 11, at Mirzapur, N W P, the wife of Edwin Greaves, L M S, of a daughter.

HEBERLET—June 11, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr S J Herberlet, of a daughter.

MACGEORGE—June 10, at "Wargrave," Naini Tal, the wife of G W MacGeorge, Esq, Deputy Consulting Engineer to Government for Guaranteed Railways, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

MOSES—FIENBARG—May 31, at Calcutta, by the Rabb Gubbay, Mr David H R Moses, of Benares, to Miss Dora Fienbarg, eldest daughter of Mr M Fienbarg, of Calcutta.

WILLIAMS—JOLLIFFE—June 9, at St. Andrew's, Allahabad, by the Rev James Lillie, M A, Henry Vincent Williams, to Jane Jolliffe.

DEATHS.

BAYLY—June 12, at General Hospital, Madras, Geo H Bayly, M I C E, Executive Engineer, Mysore P W D, aged 41 years.

BEYTS—June 7, at Mussoorie, George Strachan, the infant son of G F Beyts, Resident Engineer, E I Railway, Aligarh, and of Mary, his wife, aged 5 months.

HOGARTH—June 9, at Bagracote Tea Estate, Dooars, of fever, John George Hogarth, aged 36 years.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1887.

THE *Pioneer* publishes, from at all events a competent hand—whether official or non-official need not be conjectured—a vindication of the work of the Public Service Commission against its critics. Our contemporary says that for the views therein set forth it, "of course," accepts no responsibility—an "of course" which, considering the line which the writer takes, will be accepted as a matter of course. The critics whom he deals with are three in number—Mr. Hudson, one of the Commissioners whose publication of a note discussing the work of a body of which he was a member and while it was in full enquiry, awakened some little surprise at the time ; the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, who saw untold danger in the aspirations which the Commission was calculated to evoke, and who said so in a rather sensational memorial ; and Sir Lepel Griffin, who let off in the "Asiatic Quarterly Review" a couple of months since as much playful contempt on this subject as even that brilliant penman could be moved to put into print. The "Pioneer" article is open to no other objection than that it may be a trifle inopportune. It comes either a little too late or a little too soon. The Commission has gathered up its papers, and it has not yet drawn from them the deductions which are to be for the guidance of Government and the enlightenment of public opinion. And this is all that a reasonable and moderate reader—without any saving "of courses"—would think it necessary to say by way of criticism. The writer has had in the first place to answer those who, too eagerly taking hold of Mr. Hudson's note, found in it an opportunity for demanding the exclusion of "opinions of a certain shade" from the enquiry. And this is not a difficult task. It is not only true that, as the writer says, "when it comes to drawing distinctions between admissible and inadmissible shades of opinion, the end of any free expression of opinion is not far off." This is an invocation of the general principle of freedom of speech to which all may not respond in the same way, and those who resort to it can never be sure whether some one will not ask them if they wish to proclaim the "Rights of Man" from the steps of the Calcutta Town Hall. It is better to rest the justification upon practical rather than upon abstract grounds, and so resting it the answer is easy. The justification of the Commission for admitting much that was unreasonable in the inquiry was not the abstract right of the Bengali schoolboy to expose his wilderness of unconsidered nonsense, as Sir Lepel Griffin gaily calls it. The justification is that the nonsense will not be rooted out of the wilderness until those who are trying to propagate it are asked to explain their schemes. It may thrive in the wilderness of mofussil newspapers and of college debating rooms. Transplant it to the robuster air of a committee-room, where it is brought under the withering blasts of a competent cross-examination, and it becomes so strange a thing that even Sir Lepel Griffin would cease to think it dangerous.

It is remarkable that even in Eastern India it should be necessary to say that the expression of opinion which is foolish or deleterious should be prevented in the very quarters in which its folly and its deleteriousness can be most effectually exposed. Young Bengal may often speak with grave and gross unwisdom ; will it learn wisdom the sooner for the most elaborate precautions that we may take for preventing the expression of its unwisdom where it is most certain to be answered ? The Bengal Chamber of Commerce cannot have thought of this when, long after the Commission had begun its work, it formulated its views upon all the dangers which the Government were inviting by the inquiry. It passes without saying that the Chamber themselves could not have done much to silence the propagators of folly and of sedition—as they are said to be—who find voice within a three mile radius of the Chamber's place of assembly. They might fulminate against young Bengal, and young Bengal would have continued in its course as though no trouble had been taken to convict it of its sins. But the Commission, rightly understood, was as effective an engine as could well be devised for doing the very work that Chambers of Commerce cannot do, and if they are well advised will never attempt to do. It not only examined its witnesses ; it cross-examined them, and those of the teachers of folly who went before it and who left rejoicing in their folly and in no way brought nearer to wisdom must have been few and bold and obstinate. As to the general declaration which the Bengal Chamber made upon the tendencies and ultimate issues of the inquiry, they were eloquent enough—as eloquent as some of the crude generalizations of Sir Lepel Griffin's "crowd of schoolboys." "The wonderful fabric of administration which England has reared in India with the life-long toil of generations" is an easy flowing phrase, and there are many like it in the memorial ; but it is more rhetorical than commercial, and it throws light upon no aspect of the question specially familiar to the commercial community of Calcutta. Surely the Government at home who were the prompters of this inquiry, and the Government in India, who cordially approved of it, have some respect for this wonderful fabric of administration, some respect for its history, some anxiety that it shall suffer no damage at their hands. As the "Pioneer" writer tersely puts it "if by lapse of time and circumstance some parts of the fabric have become less adapted than of old to the purposes for which they were constructed, it would be taking a leaf out of the book of the races whom we are educating to refuse absolutely to re-examine it." The pity is that instead of thus endeavouring to enlighten the Government of India on a question of high policy by a collective representation, those of the members of the Chamber who felt strongly upon it did not present themselves before the Commission, and tender evidence upon the specific points on which evidence was invited. The time will come when the long promised Parliamentary Committee of inquiry is at work for giving expression to general opinion as to the working of British rule in India, and to the means for making it more efficient for the purposes of all parties concerned. Calcutta's "curious tenacity of the past" is the explanation which the writer gives of this strange intervention. Was it with malicious intent that he found in a stanza of Beranger's not in all respects decorous "Grandmere" an illustration of the spirit which prompted it ?

As to Sir Lepel Griffin, the best thing that the Commission can do is to print his article as an appendix to their report. The resolution of the Government of India appointing the Commission and the records of the evidence will show what its purpose was and how that purpose has been accomplished ; Sir Lepel's appendix will show how far a lively imagination can make its possessor wander from the actual and even from the reasonable. And yet when Parnell a century and a half ago invented "pretty Fanny's way" he helped us to an easy solution of much in Sir Lepel Griffin's writings on this and other subjects which we could not otherwise easily understand. Had any one else written this wonderful article in the "Asiatic Quarterly" we should all have asked what was meant by this picture of other nations looking on while the recent inquiry was being held, and regarding it with mingled amusement and contempt. We should have asked "what other nation ?" and who heard their laughter and how did they show their contempt ? The "Pioneer" writer, either through good nature or from imperfect acquaintance with him forgetting that Sir Lepel Griffin is Sir Lepel Griffin, takes the trouble to show who the "crowd of schoolboys" were who thus amused the nations. The idea of answering Sir Lepel Griffin by writing out to his address a tabulated statement of the witnesses, with names, numbers, and hard facts, is much more amusing than anything that the schoolboys can have said. But there it is, a striking testimony that the Governor-General's Agent for Central India does not know a schoolboy when he sees one. In this Presidency there were seventy-six witnesses, and they are thus accounted for :—Twelve Covenanted Civilians ; fifteen native statutory and Uncovenanted officials ; four English and Eurasians of the Uncovenanted Service ; four pleaders or solicitors ; three barristers ; twelve Educational officers ; three editors ; seven delegates of associations ; one medical man ; four members of Council ; one High Court Judge ; and ten others, amongst whom schoolboys have no place. The whole of them for anything we know may have been worthy of the fine contempt that Sir Lepel Griffin showered upon them. But his description of them was altogether imaginative, and was altogether of a piece with an article whose purpose was obviously not so much to promote the efficiency of British administration in India as to make the "Asiatic Quarterly Review" the bright, and lively, and entertaining publication that it always is when his name is on the title page. That is not in itself an unlaudable purpose, but it is at the most not much higher than the purpose of the Public Service Commission and some at all events of those who testified before that body.

THE suggestion made by a corrrespondent in another column, that there should be a new competition of designs for the Municipal Buildings deserves consideration. There is no doubt whatever that the conditions attached to the former competition were so onerous and so costly that architects of position as a rule declined to compete. Mr. Chisholm was an exception, and he carried away the first prize quite as a matter of course, there being no other who was deemed worthy of even the second prize. Mr. Chisholm was handicapped by the impossible obligation of providing a spacious building, with a public hall of considerable architectural pretensions, for a sum of money utterly inadequate to the end sought. The hall was too small, and to make it accommodate more than 300 people, the architect was asked to alter his design, which he did obligingly, by adding a gallery or two ; he could give the increased accommodation in no other way, for he was required to keep the cost within the original limited estimate. The ornamental work had to be reduced in quantity and quality in successive emendations of the design intended to combine severe economy with space and appearance. In the result the Public Works Department considerately excused the eminent architect, who was the victim of those who did not understand the conditions under which a fine building can be constructed, by saying that the design which had been evolved did not do justice to his reputation, as he was not a free agent in the matter. It would be far better to give Mr. Chisholm and the profession generally a free hand to produce the best design of structures which could be erected for a sum not arbitrarily limited, but calculated with due regard to the size and style of the buildings which the City desires to possess.

THE despatch of the Deccan last night by the local P. and O. authorities in search of the overdue mail steamer is a timely precaution which need not increase the anxiety that has began to be felt regarding the Nizam, but which could not well have been delayed now that the vessel is more than three days behind her time. We had in the case of the Italian steamer Venezia which was conveying General Saletta and the Italian reinforcements to Massowah the other day an instance of the delay which the breaking down of a vessel's machinery may cause, as well as a warning against a too hasty assumption that serious harm has befallen an overdue vessel. Had the Venezia been in mid-ocean, instead of in the more confined waters of the Red Sea, she would doubtless have had to wait longer for the assistance which brought her to port. The very reasonable supposition that the Nizam has broken down during the cyclone will be supported by the account which we give elsewhere of the experiences of the Rothesay, and the Deccan which went in search of her last night has gone in the expectation that the mail steamer has been disabled. The despatch of the rescuing steamer is justified by the anxiety that prevails in regard to the delayed steamer ; but it is warranted also by a well-founded belief that she may be within reach of assistance.

THE CYCLONE IN THE INDIAN OCEAN.

No tidings have yet been received of the English mail steamer Nizam, regarding whose fate serious apprehensions are now entertained. The vessels which have arrived in Bombay from the west during the last few days all report a severe cyclonic disturbance in the Indian Ocean, and the accounts which they give of the terrors of the weather, coupled with the fact that the Rothesay, a steamer bound for Calcutta, has been compelled to take refuge in Bombay, will not calm the fears of those who have friends on board the missing steamer, or assist in relieving the public anxiety. The Nizam was due in Bombay at day-break on Monday, and every hour that her arrival is delayed adds to the uncertainty that prevails regarding her fate. The missing steamer is one of the smaller vessels that fly the P. & O. flag, and will not bear comparison either in regard tonnage or propelling power with the Rome, the Cathage, or some of the later additions to the Company's fleet. Her registered tonnage is only 2,726 and effective horse-power 2,500. The Rome, on the other, hand is registered to carry over 5,000 tons and her effective horse-power is 5,000. The Company's agents, however, have every confidence in the Nizam's stability and sea-going qualities, and have little doubt that she is still afloat and that her passengers and crew are safe. It is considered to be probable that the delay in her arrival has been caused either by a considerable deviation from the ordinary course, steered by steamers coming to Bombay in the monsoon, or by disablement of her machinery. A cyclone in the Indian Ocean has a rotatory motion contrary to that of the hands of a clock or watch. In other words, the direction of the rotation to a spectator, placed at the centre, is invariably from right to left. Should it happen therefore that the Nizam has altered her course to escape the cyclone, it will depend upon the direction from which she approached the perturbed area as to whether she steered to the north or to the south. Until within recent years vessels coming to and sailing from Bombay took a long southerly course to escape the violence of the monsoon, but since Captain Merello, of the Raffaeli Rubattino, shortened the distance between Bombay and Aden by taking a northerly course, the deviation to the south has not been so frequently made. If, as is not improbable, the Nizam has been disabled by an accident to her machinery, which is very liable to occur when the screw is raised out of the water and revolves in the air, she should, having regard to the supposed position of the cyclone, and the direction in which it is travelling, reach Bombay this morning at the latest. Whatever may have happened to her, it is impossible that we can remain much longer without some definite news regarding her fate. The P. and O. Company on their part are doing all that may be reasonably expected of them to relieve the tension of the public mind, and have despatched the Deccan, a much larger steamer than the Nizam, on a voyage of relief. Sufficient coal has been taken in to supply the wants of the steamer for several days, and this fact indicates that the search, should it not be as successful as is anticipated, will not be readily given up. General directions have been given to the Commander of the Deccan as to the measures he should take, but ample discretionary powers have been vested in him, and he will determine upon the course he will pursue after noting the meteorological conditions obtaining outside the harbour. It is understood that the Nizam has twelve lakhs of specie on board.

Notwithstanding the laborious research of modern physicists, it cannot be said that the causes or general laws of cyclones have been accurately determined. To ascertain these principles it would be requisite to ascertain in a great number of particular instances the place and the time of the beginning and the termination of the cyclone, its direction and course, the extent of atmospheric perturbation it produced, the force and velocity of the wind, and the barometric pressure at every part of the disturbed column during the whole time of its continuance. Several of these points, however, could only be determined from the comparison of numerous simultaneous observations on the tract over which the cyclone passes ; while it is evident that a few insulated records are all that can generally be obtained, especially as for the most part a cyclone, as in the present instance, sweeps over some portion of the sea where it is difficult, even when a ship has been caught in it, to make accurate observations. In India, cyclones generally occur about the time of the change of the monsoons. Small depressions, however, are frequent throughout the rainy season, but they are most severe at the beginning of the monsoon. Generally they travel in a north-westerly direction, and this is perhaps one of the reasons why we in Bombay do not suffer so much from these atmospheric visitations as other places do. Till a comparatively recent date, the cause of these phenomena have been very imperfectly if at all understood. They originate in influences which cause the air over certain large areas to ascend in a vertical direction. This leads to an indraught, more or less strong, of wind from all the surrounding region, to supply the place of the ascending air. Were the earth at rest these currents would all press to one centre with equal force, without being rotatory, but the influence of the earth's revolution causes them to assume a verticose motion, like that of the whirlwind, while their centre travels onward. The progressive motion of ordinary storms varies from fifteen to forty miles an hour, which measures the time taken in passing from from one place to another, but it gives no indication of the violence of the storm. This is determined by the rotatory velocity of the wind. The cyclone which has just passed over Bombay and travelled across the Indian Ocean was moderately intense, the velocity attained by the wind being thirty miles an hour. A velocity of fifty miles an hour would indicate a very violent storm, but a cyclone, even at its mildest, is formidable. Indications of the approach of the cyclone which has just visited us were given for the first time on the 6th instant, when a barometric depression of a tenth and a half below the average existed along the coast from Rutnagherry to Surat. On the 7th the indications were more pronounced, and the depression was two-tenths below the average. The lowest point was reached at ten o'clock at night on the 7th. On the 8th the weather was still of a cyclonic character, but on the 9th the depression began to disappear and the indications were very much weaker. On the 10th the depression was only half a tenth, and on the 11th all indications of a circular form had disappeared. The depression had either filled up or had moved out to sea. Observations taken by vessels that have since come in show that the latter was probably the case, and that the cyclone which had its centre on the 8th about 250 miles from Bombay, had travelled to the west of Kurrachee. The winds which prevailed yesterday were not cyclonic, but were the monsoon winds, which have set in strongly.

THE RELIEF STEAMER.

The s. s. Deccan, which is to go in search of the missing mail steamer, is one of the oldest of the P. and O. Co.'s fleet, but for all that is one of their swiftest and safest boats. She reached Bombay about a week ago, landing the China mail. She is a vessel of something like 3,000 tons net register, and measures about 360 feet in length. She has on board yet a portion of her China cargo, and has received a large amount of pig-iron as additional ballast. She is manned by lascars and admirably found. Orders for her despatch were given early yesterday, and it was expected that she would proceed to sea under the command of Captain Case by last evening's tide. Unfortunately, however, unforeseen obstacles presented themselves. The vessel had to be taken from the Prince's Dock into the stream, where coaling had to be effected. Owing to the unfavourable state of the weather the coolies refused to start work, and only small gangs could be detained. At ten o'clock last night upwards of four hundred and fifty tons of coals still remained to be taken aboard, and the darkness and roughness of night, added to the dilatoriness of the coolies, render progress exceedingly slow. It is improbable, therefore, that the Deccan will have left her moorings by the time of going to press. Six days' supply of coals and six days' provisions have been this time placed on board the steamer. She is prepared for any emergency, and to render assistance of any kind which may possibly be required by the Nizam. The cargo of the Nizam consists for the most part of coals, so that the theory current yesterday that she had run short of fuel is at once dispelled. The idea to which most credence is attached, is that she has broken down, and the Deccan is therefore prepared with hawsers of strength, with which to tow the vessel. The whole of the arrangements have been carried out under the personal superintendence of Mr. Uloth, the Superintendent, and Mr. Newall, the Captain of the fleet.

Whilst the Deccan was proceeding with her preparations last evening, the s.s. Persia (Captain Hutchinson) of the Anchor Line entered the harbour, and after temporarily riding at anchor, proceeded into the Prince's Dock, where she landed her passengers. Before she did so, however, the captain of the Deccan boarded her, and inquired of her commander particulars of his experiences of the last few days. He persists that he fell in with no cyclone, though the weather was the worst he had known since first going to sea. This was, he says, a very violent burst of the monsoon, with heavy following sea. He is inclined to believe that the Nizam has sustained some accident to her machinery. He has sustained no injury, and fancies that the Nizam will be discovered to have some temporary disablement. Unless such is the case, the probabilities of falling in with the vessel are but slight, and it may transpire that the vessel may arrive before the Deccan returns. At the time of going to press the gale was increasing in force and the sea rising.

EXPERIENCES OF THE S.S. ROTHESAY.

The s. s. Rothesay, Captain J. Brathwaite, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday, having borne the brunt of the cyclone in the Indian Ocean, for three days, when she miraculously escaped from disaster, an account of her experiences will perhaps assist in throwing some light on the prospects of the Nizam, about which there is so much uncertainty. The Rothesay which had touched and taken in cargo at Aden, was *en route* to Calcutta with a cargo of salt, when her forward crank pin and her engines and steering gear becoming disabled, she was driven into the cyclone, out of which she escaped in an almost marvellous manner. Leaving Aden on the 5th of June with a cargo of 2,000 tons of salt, the Rothesay was favoured with fair weather, and but for her engines breaking down everything would have been in her favour. She however had to lay till her engines had been patched up to enable her to proceed on her voyage to Calcutta, which she did at 10 a m. on Tuesday, the 7th, steering for Point de Galle. Fair weather continued the whole of that day, a smooth sea running and a light breeze blowing, but on the 8th a fall in the barometer, which had hitherto stood at a high figure, to 29·75, presaged atmospheric disturbance. A steady freshening breeze with hot close weather and a heavy swell from the south-west was soon after experienced. During the afternoon the salt bags in the hold shifted to port and gave the vessel a heavy list. The weather became worse and continued so till Socotra was sighted in the evening. While under the lee of that island however the weather moderated. In this lull, which was the proverbial lull before the storm, an attempt was made to right the ship, and all hands on deck, including the firemen, were employed replacing the shifted bags of salt. Little was done however in this direction. The foresail, the lower topsail and the main and fore trysail were set then, and though only one crank was at work and the vessel still listed, some headway was made, a speed of six knots being maintained. At midnight the weather became much more threatening and the hatches had to be battened down. Shortly after a terrific gale suddenly came on. Mountainous seas broke over the ship, and the cargo again shifted to port, giving the vessel a very much heavier list than before. The gale continued, and, Rothesay, crippled as she was, became unmanageable, and was unable to answer her helm. Whole seas, to adopt an expression used by one of the officers, again burst over her with overwhelming force, submerging entirely the lee-rail and the part of the main deck, and sweeping everything before them. Six tanks containing about a thousand gallons of oil were smashed, and the contents escaping assisted in allaying the agitation of the water. At this moment the vessel was drifting in the trough of the sea, and the gale appeared to be growing more furious. More damage followed. The starboard life-boat was washed clean off its davits and thrown with a crash on to the engine-house amidships, the keel being smashed and all the ribs started. The ventilators of the engine-room were also damaged. The captain, who was all this time with Mr. Goodier, the chief, and second officer kept manfully on the bridge, where they were frequently lifted off their feet, and but for the tenacity with which they clung to the weather stanchions they would doubtless have been washed overboard. The captain attempted to heave the vessel to, but being borne up on the crest of the waves, and then falling into the trough, the engines stopped altogether. Heavy seas, which towered up in the air, kept washing over the struggling vessel, which was now quite helpless, the engine steering gear was damaged, the steering chain snapping in two, and in this sorry plight the vessel tossed and pitched about for a short but critical time. The vessel was entirely beyond control, and she floundered over all the points of the compass. Strenuous and successful efforts were however made to connect the hand-steering gear. With the dangerous list the ship carried all the time, nearly half the port side and a portion of the main-deck were continually submerged, and over the starboard side great volumes of water dashed continually. Captain Brathwaite now saw that his only chance of safety lay in putting his vessel before the wind. Happily for him the accident to the oil tanks rendered his tactics more successful than would otherwise have been the case. Running before the wind with the sea still mountain high and breaking so heavily over her, there seemed to be little hope of riding safely through the storm. The oil which had escaped from the broken tanks, however, had the effect of calming the troubled waters. The captain and officers are convinced that but for the efficacy of the oil in smoothing the surface of the water, there would not have been much chance of the Rothesay surviving. Without the fortuitous assistance of the oil there can be little doubt that the waves would have broken through the hatches and swamped the ship. However, though safely out of one danger the Rothesay had by no means sailed into fair weather. She ran before the wind at the rate of seven knots, with one engine and the help of the foresail and lower topsail, and rode through the terrific squalls which still prevailed. More seas were shipped on the 10th, the vessel being now far from the soothing influence of the oil, and further damage was done. On the afternoon of the same day occurred the only loss of life which so far had been fortunately escaped. A heavy sea shipped in the 'waist' damaged a couple of ventilators and carried away the pig-pen with its solitary occupant. About midnight the gale, which had slightly abated, increased in force with heavy squalls and lightning in the north-east. The Rothesay was at this time in lat. 14·39 and long. 58·13, at least that was her approximate position. All that night and the next morning the weather was equally, with a high heavy sea which made clean breaks over the waist and fore deck. She was now pursued by high seas, and at one time she rode so high that the second officer was able to see the horizon over the fore yard of the mainmast from the poop deck, while the next moment she sank completely engulfed with the result that she was flooded and had her deck tank shifted. This appeared to be the last of the effects of the cyclone, as at noon the weather moderated slightly, and gradually became fairer during the next few days, though there were, however, still high and "confused" seas.

On the 12th the atmosphere cleared, and Captain Brathwaite shaped his course for Bombay, as he was unable to continue the voyage to Colombo.

Before having entered into the cyclone, the Rothesay spoke a double-funnelled, four-masted ship, bound East, and when 300 miles from Bombay passed a large steamer, which appeared to be a mail boat, bound West.

The Rothesay after undergoing repairs will continue her voyage to Calcutta.

NOTES FROM THE BERARS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRAOTI, JUNE 12.

IF the change in the weather is the precursor of the coming monsoon, we are to have a very agreeable novelty, since instead of the usual terrific thundering and lightning, Jupiter Pluvius is being ushered in with soft refreshing breezes and gentle drizzles, which have changed the condition of the atmosphere most pleasantly and delightfully. The mornings are now almost as cool and pleasant as at a sanitarium, and the pleasant drizzles at night induce one to resort to blankets—a most welcome change from the grilling we have recently undergone. But agreeable as the atmospheric change is, the chance of early rain is the more welcome on account of the prospects of improvement in the water-supply, which has now reached its lowest ebb. The prices of food-grains have also risen very considerably since the last month or so, a rupee only fetching about 12 seers of wheat, which is inflicting serious hardship on the poor. A few years back, it was the practice to award compensation for dearness of grain to peons and other like servants of the State, but it was put a stop to on scores of economy. But exception might with advantage be made in such cases, and should Mr. Cordery, who has already done so much for Berar, be pleased to grant batta to these poorly-paid men, he will earn their life-long gratitude.

Definite arrangements have at last been made by the local branch of the Association to afford Female Medical Aid to the Women of India to take active steps to send students to Nagpur to qualify in midwifery, where they will be under the tuition of Dr. Barter in charge of the institution. At a recent meeting of some members of the managing committee, the selected candidates were put through a preliminary examination and passed. They are to be present at Nagpur from the 15th current, where they will be given Rs. 15 a month while in *statu pupillari* and free quarters on the premises of the institution. They have signed an agreement binding themselves to learn for four years, and in cases of dismissal for misdemeanour or through any fault of their own, or in cases of voluntary resignations, they are held liable to refund all the money they have received from Government. One of the most important points in the contract is the freedom allowed to the pupils after they have qualified themselves. Certain advantages are offered them if they enter Government employ, but the option is allowed them of setting up for themselves if they like. This is indeed a good bargain and will be productive of very good results. It is gratifying to find some Eurasian girls among the candidates ; we wish them all success in their new venture.

Among the most recent appointments are Captain Vernon Garrett of the Hyderabad Contingent appointed Assistant Commissioner and Mr. Coode an Assistant Superintendent of Police at Akola. Captain Garrett is posted to the Amraoti District, and is expected to enter upon his new duties at once. His selection for civil employ contrasts very strangely with other military officers in the cadre who have expressed their willingness to revert to military duty. In the sister Central Provinces the Assistant Superintendent Class in the Police Department is divided into two sections, one of which is reserved for deserving subordinates of the Force. It is not understood why some similar arrangement cannot be introduced in Berar, where a subordinate rises to the acme of ambition when he attains a bare Inspectorship. Men of tried acumen and proved detective abilities, like Mr. Inspector Stephenson, who was acknowledged on all hands to be the best detective in the whole Force, could not gain anything more, and as there was no sufficient inducement for him to remain longer here, he got himself transferred to H. H. the Nizam's Government, where he has rendered excellent service and made a name for himself. Colonel C. Lane, Inspector-General of Berar Police, acknowledged his valuable services to Berar by recommending him to the Supreme Government, but the proposal was negatived.

The G. I. P. R. Company have placed the people of Amraoti under a very deep obligation by running an extra train in the night to bring in the passengers from Nagpur who arrive at Budnera at 11 o'clock. Hitherto they were obliged to remain there the whole night to no purpose, but now they will be brought in at once, which will save them a great deal of inconvenience and trouble. A few months ago a similar concession was made by running an extra train in the day to bring in the morning passengers. The hours fixed for the arrival and departure of trains have also been fixed with every regard for the convenience of passengers, and the Railway authorities are therefore deserving of the heartiest thanks of the public for their kindness and consideration in this matter.

THE NEW MUNICIPAL OFFICES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I notice from the proceedings of the Corporation at their last meeting that the Municipal Commissioner has been authorised to call upon Mr. Chisholm to prepare another design for the new Municipal offices. This will, I believe, when completed, be the third design prepared by that gentleman. As the public are already aware, a large sum of money has been expended on designs, and yet the Corporation have not been successful in getting a suitable and appropriate design. I would venture to suggest, therefore, that fresh designs be obtained by competition by one of the following methods :—

1st. By inviting a limited number of eminent architects (say four) to compete, guaranteeing them, say, Rs. 2,500 each, the author of the best design being employed to carry out the work.

2nd. By open competition to the world.

The first method is frequently adopted in England in great competitions, and has answered well. It will be remembered that the competition for these offices, held some three years ago, was an utter failure as a competition, as only one professional gentleman of any standing came forward, and that was the winner of the first prize, who practically had a walk over. The reason, I am told why the best men held aloof was owing to the absurd conditions issued by the Municipal Commissioner to would-be competitors in requiring too much for the prize money. This was prominently brought to his notice, I believe, by Mr. Stevens, who was then a Corporator, but he declined to alter the conditions, and the consequence was a *fiasco* as regards the competition, which was anticipated from the first by the profession.

I think that as the Corporation have been unable to get what they require, although they have paid dearly for what they have got, it will be wise if they have a fresh competition by one of the methods above suggested, care being taken to have the conditions properly drawn up. Should they follow this suggestion, I am confident they will not only get a superior design, but one worthy of this great and beautiful City. I commend the above to the notice of the members of the Corporation in particular, as it is to their interest to induce the best talent available to come forward, to insure such a building as the Municipal offices being one of the most successful in an architectural point of view in the City.—Yours, &c.,

June 15. A WELL-WISHER.

FOREIGN POST CARDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent "Postwalla," in his letter published in your issue of Monday last, has been good enough to say so many flattering things about me that I feel quite grateful to him. I have indeed carefully perused his first letter, but fail (stupidly, perhaps,) to see anything in it to militate against my proposal. It is surprising to me to find that so acute an observer as "Postwalla" is unable to contemplate the possibility of a Union Postal Card being introduced. He is pleased to remark that I am a supporter of Mr. D. McLauchlan Slater, but that gentleman I daresay will yet find many an abler supporter than my humble self. Numerous reforms and improvements and changes which our revered ancestors would have regarded as *non possumus* have come to pass within the last few decades. I do not understand therefore why the simple matter of introducing a universal post-card should be looked upon otherwise than as one of those things under the sun that are feasible in time to come. It will be news to the general public to learn from "Postwalla" the utter impracticability of what I have proposed, as, according to his opinions, "is best known to and understood by officials of the Postal Department." Whether this proposition will be generally assented to by outsiders remains to be seen. It is as original, I think, as "Postwalla's" contention that the Convention of Paris would be thoroughly upset were my proposal to be carried out. Really this is too bad of your correspondent. He says I was only attempting to be "funny" when I alluded to the Queen's Jubilee year as being a fitting time for some radical change in the use of Post-cards. It strikes me that I might retort by saying that "Postwalla" is poking fun at me, or may be at your intelligent readers, when he speaks of the introduction of the Universal post-card, being equally as Utopian as Mr. Henniker Heaton's proposal for the introduction of an Imperial penny postage. "Postwalla" is kind enough to state that I could make arrangements to have my proposal brought to the notice of the Postal Union Congress in 1889. But, alas! life is so short that I entertain very sanguine hopes that some influential personage may perchance light upon my scheme, and give it the requisite prominence long before the assembling of the Congress, and have the thing decided upon and carried out without unnecessary delay.—Yours, &c.,

June 15. POST-CARD

TELEGRAMS.

JUBILEE HONOURS.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, JUNE 15.

Although it is not proposed to make any additions to the list of Indian Orders until January, it is probable that the names of Captain Morland, as representing the Bombay Municipal Corporation, and Mr. Lawson, editor of the *Madras Mail*, as representing the people of Madras, will find a place in the Jubilee *Gazette*.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught is understood to be strongly backing the claims of Captain Morland.

I have good authority for stating that Mr. Walter, of the *Times*, will be raised to the Peerage, and that a baronetcy will be conferred on Mr. Levi Lawson, of the *Daily Telegraph*.

I believe that the new grade it is proposed to create in the Order of the Indian Empire will be restricted to three Royalties and to the Earl of Dufferin and Sir Frederick Roberts.

THE WRECK OF THE TASMANIA.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, JUNE 15.

The Board of Trade Inquiry into the circumstances of the wreck of the P. and O. Co.'s steamer Tasmania will open on June 27.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE JUBILEE GUESTS.

LONDON, JUNE 15.

The Crown Prince and Princess of Germany have arrived from Berlin. Members of other Royal Families and Special Envoys, including one from the Papal Court, are on their way here.

ROYAL AMNESTY FOR DESERTERS.

Her Majesty the Queen has been pleased to announce a free pardon to all Naval and Military prisoners sentenced for desertion and minor offences.

THE AFGHAN BOUNDARY.

Reports have reached London from St. Petersburg which seem to indicate increased prospects of a favourable issue to the Afghan Boundary negotiations.

THE NAVY AND ARMY ESTIMATES.

The first meeting of the Committee appointed to enquire into the Naval and Military estimates has been held. Lord Randolph Churchill presided at the meeting.

CAPTURE OF DACOIT STOCKADES IN BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MANDALAY, JUNE 14.

A report has been received from the 2nd Brigade that the Sawbwa of Mohlaing has invaded the territory assigned by the Chief Commissioner to Momeit Sawbwa and stockaded himself in Mangon with 100 followers. Lieutenant Pond, 5th B.L.I., and the police under Mr. MacDougall, captured three stockades on June 9th, driving the enemy out and killing nine. Our loss was Mr. MacDougall, a havildar and one sepoy severely wounded. The object having been accomplished, the force returned to Htigzaing.

ANOTHER JUBILEE CELEBRATION AT MADRAS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 15.

The second edition of the Jubilee falls rather flat, and the programme suggested for the 20th has now been curtailed somewhat.

Rai Bahadur Thanakoti Mudaliar, a wealthy citizen, having offered to give Rs. 20,000 towards some public object in connection with the Jubilee, the Governor has suggested its application to the purchase of a library for the Victoria Technical Institute. This course will be adopted.

THE CYCLONE IN THE BAY OF BENGAL

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 15.

The Lieutenant-Governor publishes a resolution on the report submitted by the Port Officer on the cyclone of the 25th and 26th May. The Governor, while confirming the action of the Port Officer in chartering the steamer Madras and despatching her on the 28th to supplement the steamer Resolute in rendering assistance, remarks that when it is known a cyclone is advancing towards Orissa or the Bengal Coasts, a Government steamer should at once be despatched as far down the river as possible, so as to be ready to go to sea at the earliest moment, to search for disabled or wrecked vessels. Sir Steuart Bayley is strongly convinced of the necessity of promptly taking action in such cases, and not waiting for tidings of the actual arrival of the storm. The Lieutenant-Governor has also directed that an inquiry should be held in order to ascertain whether the Sir John Lawrence was actually safe and seaworthy when she left the port.

THE MAHOMEDANS OF OOTY AND THE GOVERNOR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 15.

The Mahomedans of Ooty having presented an address to H. E. the Governor, to be forwarded to H. M. the Queen, his Excellency, in the course of his reply, said :—"You allude to the fact that her Majesty's Mahomedan subjects have fallen behind in the struggle for intellectual advancement, in which all the inhabitants of India are now engaged, it has given me great pleasure since I arrived in this Presidency, to see that the various Mahomedan societies are paying attention to this subject, and I earnestly hope that their efforts may be successful in restoring our Mahomedan fellow-subjects to that enlightened position to which their past history entitles them to aspire."

A MILITARY APPOINTMENT.

The following appointment appears in Government Military Orders :—Colonel G. J. Smart, Colonel in the Staff Corps, Commanding Royal Artillery, Bangalore Division, is appointed to the Brigade Staff of the Army temporarily, with the rank of Brigadier-General, *vice* Brigadier-General Sir G. S. White, transferred on other duty.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, JUNE 15.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Rewa, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, left here yesterday evening.

LISBON, JUNE 14.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Quetta, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, left here this evening.

LONDON, JUNE 14.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Malda arrived here yesterday.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 14.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats firm.

Good Fair Dholleras	4 3-16.

The Manchester market has been firm.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	68½
4½ per cent. „	71½
3 per cent. Consols	101¾
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	102¼
4½ per cent. French Rentes	108¼
Bar Silver	43¾

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, June 14.

10 p.m.	76 5

WEDNESDAY, June 15.

6 a.m.	76 6
10 a.m.	76·9
2 p.m.	78·3
4 p.m.	76·7

It was stated that other day that the construction of the new market building at Baroda is being carried on rapidly. We are informed, however, that not only is this not so, but that the site for the market has not yet been cleared of the old buildings that crowd it. These buildings are in fact still occupied by their former tenants. So little clearance of site had been done when the foundation was laid the other day by H. H. the Gaekwar, that the ceremony took place "up a lane in a space not much bigger than an 80lb. tent." The plans even of the main portion of the market are not yet fully drawn out, and no detailed estimate has yet been made by the State Engineer. The architectural portion of the design for the market is by Mr. Chisholm. The iron work of the interior is being designed under the immediate supervision of Mr. Playford Reynolds.

An interesting forecast of the monsoon has been issued by Mr. John Eliot, the officiating Meteorological Reporter. Mr. Eliot lays far less stress than Mr. Blanford on the Himalayan snow-fall, and much more on the existing meteorological conditions in India. Judging by these he anticipates that there are likely to be good rains in North-East and Northern India; that the Bengal current will be strong and early, and the Bombay weak and late; and that the Punjab and in a less degree the Central Provinces are likely to come in for particularly abundant rains.

From a telegram from Hongkong, dated yesterday, we learn that 8,500 bales of Indian yarn were sold during the preceding fortnight. Exchange at Hongkong in Bombay was quoted at Rs. 221½ per 100 dollars; and at Shanghai Rs. 307 per 100 taels. The price of Indian yarn ruled about half a dollar lower per bale. Malwa and Patna opium was reported dull.

The cost of either doubling or converting to broad-gauge the Rajputana-Malwa Railway has been found to be so great that it is questionable whether it will not be a wiser policy to make a new broad-gauge line from Godhra on the Bombay-Baroda line northwards through the heart of Central India, thus giving Bombay direct broad-gauge communication with the Punjab. This line would open up a large tract of country that is now completely without railway communication of any kind, and it is much favoured in Bombay.

The fast of the Ramazan does not seem so far to have had the effect of promoting any outburst of fanaticism among the Ghilzai insurgents. The latest reports from Kandahar show no spread of rebellion in the Maruf district, where the Amir's troops are still very dilatory in their movements.

Aspirants for appointments in the Bengal Police have been much disturbed by a sudden requisition to pass a competitive examination. Sir Steuart Bayley finds upwards of 40 names on the roll of selected candidates; and, not knowing what to do with them all, he has offered eight appointments to to those who stand most successfully the test of an examination, giving the others to understand that the door is finally closed against them.

The *Pioneer* was mistaken in describing Mr. Crawford, whose death occurred at Cawnpore, on his way to Sultanpore, as a Junior Civilian. Mr. Crawford had served many years in Oudh, and among other appointments had held the Deputy Commissionerships of Pertabgarh and Unao, and the Collectorship of Philibhit, and was a Magistrate and Collector of the 2nd Grade.

An Assistant Commissionership in Berar, with the prospect of speedy promotion to the rank of Deputy Commissioner, has recently been going begging among the junior members of the Covenanted Civil Service in these Provinces. It has finally been offered to Mr. T. L. L. Jenkins, a Civilian of nine years' standing, now on privilege leave in England, but it is not yet known whether he has accepted it.

A China paper states that there is some probability that before long the tea transit trade for Central Asia, Siberia, and Russia from China will be diverted to one or both of two new routes, the first of which is by Vladivostock to the Ussiri, Amur Barkal to Irkutsk; and the second, by Nicoleswisk, *viâ* the Amur and Shilka, to Baikal and Irkutsk.

The quantity of tea exported from China and Japan to Great Britain from the commencement of the season this year to the 19th of May, was 1,933,992lbs. as compared with 2,845,366lbs. exported in the corresponding period of last season. The exports to the United States and Canada were 4,439lbs., as against 28,702lbs.

The *Tribune* of Lahore adds its voice to the censures passed upon the Bombay Government resolution upon the appointment of Chief Presidency Magistrate. It speaks of it as "an extraordinary document," and says :—

We do not remember to have seen a Government Resolution in reply to a memorial so strongly and so polemically worded. Not that we say the memorial was all that it should have been—possibly it was not; but we regret the use of such language in a Resolution issuing in Lord Reay's name. From the beginning to the end it seems as if the writer of the Resolution wanted to crush quite the unhappy memorialists whom he had for once caught tripping.

The Joint Chaplains of St. Matthias' Church, Vepery, have drawn up a letter of condolence to Mrs. Bell Cox, wife of the Rev. James Bell Cox, of Liverpool, expressive of their sorrowing sympathy with her in her misfortune consequent on the imprisonment of her ritualistic husband, who has been imprisoned, as the Vepery Chaplains declare, for "obedience to the law of the Church." This letter has been signed by a large number of the lady communicants of the congregation attending St. Matthias', and was despatched to Europe by the last mail. The Chaplains have also circulated small pamphlets among the members of the Vepery congregation, asking their prayers on behalf of the priest who is now in prison for an "indefinite" time for "contumacy." The pamphlet contains three short prayers for the priest, "now unjustly imprisoned for conscience sake."

In February last, a ruling was passed by the Madras Government to the effect that the time for the holding of meetings of local boards was to be so regulated as not to interfere with the recognized office hours, 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. The president of the Chingleput District board, in accordance with a resolution passed at one of their meetings, recently addressed Government, stating that to hold the meetings of the board before 11 a.m. or after 5 p.m. would cause serious inconvenience to a large number of members who come in from the district principally by the South Indian Railway from Chingleput and its vicinity; that it has for a long time been usual to hold the meetings at 3 p.m., or, if there happens to be a pressure of business, at 2 p.m., thus enabling out-members to come in and return by rail the same day; and accordingly, requesting that Government would be pleased to relax, in their case, the rule laid down. They also, at the same time, respectfully pointed out that it seemed somewhat invidious to treat the work transacted by them as other than Government work. In reply, Government have stated that the order in question was not intended to prescribe an invariable rule, but a principle which should be followed as far as practicable, especially when officers of the Registration Department are members of the board.

On the occasion of the recent Park Fair catastrophe, when the enquiry into the matter had to assume the shape of a coroner's inquest, as the Madras Government were not empowered to order a Commission of Enquiry, the question arose as to whether it would not be advisable that an Act should be passed, empowering local Governments to order a public enquiry into any matter of public interest, and to vest the necessary powers for taking evidence in the commissioners selected. The matter was subsequently referred to the Government of India, recommending the passing of an Act of the kind; but that Government, we hear, have in reply, pointed out that in cases where an offence has been committed, enquiries can be made under the general law; where a death has occurred, suggesting the necessity for an enquiry, the enquiry can be made by the coroner or a magistrate, according as the death has occurred within the limits of a presidency town or not; and when the conduct of public servants is in question, action can be taken under Act 37 of 1850. These, they add, form the most numerous classes of cases calling for enquiry, and the Governor-General in Council, as at present advised, does not consider that there is any need for legislation to provide generally for the holding, in other cases, of enquiries by persons authorized to take evidence under the sanction of an oath. It appears to his Excellency in Council that the preferable course in any case in which the powers of enquiry conferred by the ordinary law are considered insufficient, is to pass a special Act of the Legislature, such as Act 17 of 1868, or Bombay Act I. of 1869, investing a commission with the powers necessary to carry out the particular enquiry effectually.

The late rain has considerably improved the indigo prospects in Jessore, Krishnaghur, Moorshidabad and Midnapur, but in Purnia the crop has suffered from too much rain, while a large quantity of the plant on the low lands has been flooded. Manufacture has been commenced on a small scale at a few factories, but will not be general till towards the end of the month. The rain has also much improved the prospects in Behar, and since the rainfall the weather has continued favourable. Manufacture has already commenced in Tirhoot and Champarun, and most factories are expected to be at work by the 15th instant. In the Benares district prospects are said to have much improved, but in other parts of the North-West Provinces rain is still wanted to enable the planters to complete their sowings and to bring on the young plant. Irrigation is, however, being largely resorted to. According to the Government returns the area of indigo land irrigated from the canals this year up to the 30th of April was 101,778 acres, as against 57,375 acres at the same time last year.

The Indian Forest Budget for 1886-87 shows the income to amount to Rs. 1,17,30,000 against an expenditure of Rs. 76,13,000, thus leaving a surplus of Rs. 41,17,000. The items of expenditure are :—On works, Rs. 43,88,000; on establishment, Rs. 31,95,000, and on technical education, Rs. 30,000. The area of State forests, including protected and district tracts, as well as reserves, is 82,500 square miles or upwards of 52,000,000 acres. The net income per acre is therefore about 15 pies. Comparing Indian forestry with that of France and Prussia, an up-country paper points out that the French Forest Budget for 1886-87 (leaving Algiers out of the question) shows an income of 27,613,000 francs and an expenditure of 14,213,000 francs, thus giving a surplus of 13,400,000 francs The expenditure on works was 8,030,000 francs; on establishment, 6,018,000; and on technical education, 165,000. The area of State forests is 2,545,000 acres, thus showing an income of 5·26 francs per acre. The Forest Budget for the Prussian Provinces of Germany is :—Income, 58,100,000 marks; expenditure, 34,200 000 marks; surplus, 23,900,000 marks. The items of expenditure are :—On works, 23,199,000 marks; on establishment, 10,813,000 marks; on technical education, 188,000 marks. The area of State forests is 6,644 acres, thus giving a net income per acre of 3·6 marks. "Now though the rupee is about as useful for the gauging of a money value as a piece of chalk is for the measurement of size, still it is sufficient to enable us to appreciate the difference between 15 pies, 5 francs 26 centimes, and 3 marks 6 pfennigs, the average net income per acre of forest land in India, France and Prussia, respectively. Many of the Indian forests are doubtless barren wastes, but what affects the income more than barrenness is the way in which a paternal Government distributes the loaves and fishes belonging to the general tax-payers among the favoured ones who live in the vicinity of the forests. To what extent the revenues of the State suffer by such liberality time will probably tell, but it is stated that the concessions granted within the Thanna District alone are worth fifteen lakhs of rupees per annum."

It is stated that a Chinese squadron has occupied Port Hamilton.

The latest use to which electricity has been put is to hatch eggs. The "Patent Electrical Mother" is the invention of a Russian, and is said to be greatly superior to other forms of incubators for the hatching of eggs by artificial heat. The warmth generated by it is stated to be more regular and constant, and it has the advantage of being applicable to many other purposes where a uniform temperature is required for any lengthy period.

The *China Mail*, published at Hongkong, says, that the Home Government have telegraphed their assent to the amended opium bill, and that on the 23rd ult. the amended ordinance was presented to the Legislative Council and read a second time. Under this new Bill, dealings in quantities less than one chest will be conceded to persons licensed and the export of single balls of Bengal, or three catties of Malwa, Persian or Turkish will be permitted to any part of China by junk and to Canton by river steamer. The powers of inquisition have been transferred from the Opium Farmer to the Harbour Master.

A plebiscite on the subject of how to celebrate the Queen's Jubilee at Hongkong, has declared in favour of a statue of her Majesty with general rejoicings. The Government have promised to contribute £10,000, the foreign community are expected to give a like amount, and it is expected the Chinese will also subscribe the sum of 10,000 dlrs. out of their collection, which now amounts to over 63,000 dlrs. An influential committee has been appointed by the Government. The plebiscite also favoured the 21st of June as the date of the general rejoicings, but the Government, we believe, desire to hold them on the 9th November. That point, however, remains unsettled.

The first China tea steamer to get away this season was the China Shippers Mutual Co.'s vessel Moyune which left Hankow on the morning of the 20th ult. It was expected that the Glenogle would get away second, probably on the 22nd ultimo, but so far there has been no definite intimation of her departure. If the Glenogle got away on the 22nd, she will probably beat the Moyune in the race home, but if she has been detained longer, say three days, it is doubtful whether she will be able to overtake her newer rival. The Moyune loaded at £4 per ton, her cargo amounting to about 4,000 tons. The tea crop is said to be a woeful one—the worst ever known. From Formosa the reports are just as discouraging, and the Foochow season, it is predicted, will be as bad as the last.

MILITARY NEWS.

Major-General Sir Thomas Baker, K.C.B., Commanding the Allahabad Division, has proceeded on short leave, and the command of the station has devolved on Col. A. F. Hart, 1st Battalion East Surrey Regiment.

The grant of the honorary rank of Major to Army Quartermasters has been decided on, and will shortly take effect.

Lieut. C. Haynes, 1st Battalion East Lancashire Regiment, a probationer for the Army Pay Department, has passed his final examination for the appointment of Paymaster. He will probably be posted to the 2nd Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers.

There is a rumour that a Circle Pay Office is likely to be formed in Burma on the closing of the present Field Pay Office.

The new edition of the Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion is now in the press, and may shortly be expected. A new edition of the Home Volunteer Regulations is also in the press.

The rules for the examination of Officers for promotion will be as follows:—

I. Quartermasters and Ridingmasters, before being granted a commission as Lieutenant Warrant Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers, before promotion to the rank of Second-Lieutenant in subjects *a* and *b*, as detailed for a Second-Lieut. before promotion. A Warrant Officer or Non-Commissioned Officer, before being recommended for a commission, must also be in possession of a first-class certificate of education, including English, History and Geography, unless exempted from the necessity of obtaining such certificate.

II. Second-Lieutenants of all arms, before promotion to the rank of Lieuts. in subjects *a* and *b*, as detailed for that rank. This examination in *a* and *b* will not be required from those who have previously passed it on appointment under I. Lieutenants who joined the Army in that rank will have to pass this examination before obtaining the first increase of pay.

III. Lieutenants of all arms, before promotion to the rank of Captain in subjects *c* and *d* as detailed for that rank, also *e* for Royal Artillery.

IV. Captains of all arms, before promotion to higher substantive rank, in subjects *a*, *b*, *c*, and *d*, as detailed for that rank.

It appears that 21,875 Enfield-Martini rifles had been manufactured at Enfield before orders were issued to stop making them.

The 50 new Magazine rifles sent to India for experimental trial and report have been received and issued from the Fort William Arsenal to selected corps. Those who have seen the new weapons and are capable of forming a judgment, are not favourably impressed with their appearance, though the barrels are expected to give better shooting than the Martini-Henry.

The colours carried by the 9th, now the Norfolk Regiment, from 1751 to 1777, have found a final resting place in the chapel of the Royal Military College at Sandhurst. They were consecrated in 1751, carried through the expedition to Belleisle in 1761, to the Havannah in 1762, through Florida frow 1763 to 1769, and in the famous campaign of General Burgoyne, 1776-77, against the Americans in the War of Independence. They were carried back to England by Lieutenant-Colonel Hill, in whose family they have remained since, and have now been presented to the College, where rest the colours carried by the same regiment through the Peninsular War. The ceremony was a very imposing one, an escort of 20 men of the 1st Battalion, under Captain Gowan, Lieutenants Peebles, Levinge and Bateman Champain, having been sent to Sandhurst for the ceremony, in which the Cadet Battalion took part.

It has already been announced that the Government of India have sanctioned the formation of Volunteer Reserves at Bombay, Calcutta, and on the two railways running to Bombay. At Calcutta, however, Major Sterndale, who has had so much to do with the scheme on the other side of India, knows nothing officially of the decision of Government. He writes to the *Englishman* :—"I beg to inform all interested that I have received no communication whatever regarding the decision of Government in this matter, or in regard to the scheme itself, for the past two years, and, beyond what has appeared in the *Englishman*, I am entirely in the dark with respect to the orders of Government, and unable to give any information."

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

Simla, June 14.—The depression has advanced into the Central Provinces, and the centre was a little south o Raipur at 10 a.m. The wind directions and cyclonic circulation are less regular than they were yesterday, and the depression is probably beginning to fill up. General and moderately heavy rain fell over the whole of the Central Provinces, yesterday the amounts registered at the reporting stations varying between one and two-and-a-half inches. Moderate to heavy rain fell generally in Burma, Bengal, Assam, the hill-stations, and Upper India, and some local showers in the N.-W. Provinces. Skies are overcast West as far as Lucknow. Rain to-day :—Ahubri reports four inches; Moulmein, three; Darjeeling, two; Tounghoo, Sibsagar, Chittagong and Simla one. Very heavy rain has again fallen on the West Coast. Ratnagiri reports six inches; Karwar and Goa, five; Mangalore, four; Cochin, three; and Mercara, two. Depression in the Central Provinces is moving W. N. W. into Central India.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.	Fort.	Esplanade.	Colaba.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Previously registered	11 25	11 74	9 50	11 72
June 14, Tuesday ...	0 66	0 44	0 26	2 49
„ 15, Wednesday.	4 62	4 56	4 67	......
Total...	16 53	16 74	14 43	14 21

THE CHAK NIZAM BRIDGE.

The following Resolution in the Public Works Department appears in the current number of the *Gazette of India* :—

His Excellency the Governor-General in Council having formally authorized the opening for public traffic on the 15th May 1887 of the 5' 6" gauge railway bridge across the river Jhelum at Chak Nizam on the Sind-Sagar State Railway, desires to record his entire satisfaction at the skilful and expeditious manner in which this important engineering work has been brought to a successful completion.

2. This bridge over one of the great rivers of the Punjab establishes continuous communication by the aid of the Sind-Sagar State Railway, and steam ferries about to be provided across the Indus, between the northern part of the Province and the trans-Indus military stations of Dera Ismail and Dera Ghazi Khan and Mooltan. It has been completed within but little more than two years of the date of commencement of operations, in the face of many difficulties which have had to be encountered during its construction.

3. The following is a brief description of the bridge. The length over all is 2,745 feet, comprising seventeen spans of 150 feet girders, made up partly of steel and partly of iron. The railway runs between the main girders. The height of rail level over the low water level of the river is 25 feet.

Each pier and abutment has for its foundation a single well, 25 feet in diameter, sunk to a depth of 82 feet below the bed of the river.

4. Brick manufacture was begun in January 1885 and the building and sinking of the wells commenced in September of the same year, the piers being completed by March 1887.

The erection of the girders, taken in hand in October 1886, was rapidly carried on, so that the bridge was ready for opening by the middle of May 1887. The inauguration ceremony was held by his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab on the 16th May 1887, the bridge being then named "The Victoria."

His Excellency in Council desires to record his special thanks to Messrs. F. L. O'Callaghan, F. R. Upcott, and J. Ramsay, who have successively held the post of Engineer-in-Chief of the Sind-Sagar State Railway, for the ability and energy displayed by them in connection with the erection of the bridge. His Excellency also desires to cordially acknowledge the services of the other officers who have from time to time been engaged on the work, *viz.*, Messrs. T. R. Wynne, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade; J. Tait, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade; J. E. N. Boydell, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade; W. H. Cole, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, sub *pro tem.*; W Nathan, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade; as well as the subordinate staff.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by Anglo-American-Drug Co. Limited, 33, Farringdon-road London.

THE WRECK OF THE TASMANIA.

WHAT THE LASCARS HAVE TO SAY.

After the various accounts of the wreck of the P. and O. steamer Tasmania given by some of the passengers, it may yet be of interest to know what the lascars of the ill-fated vessel, who arrived here last week by the s. s. Malwa, have themselves to say of the disaster. If we were to believe their own version, they displayed, during a time of severe trial, remarkable coolness, courage, and devotion to duty. We give below their account, as supplied to an interviewer :—

We were all fast asleep, with the exception of some of us who were on the watch, when the steamer struck against the rocks. We were startled from our sleep by the tremendous sound of the collision, and ran up to the deck with the few clothes we had on our person at the time. Under instructions from the chief officer, we set to work with a will to release the boats from their fastenings, but for some time the most strenuous efforts on our part to lower them safely were of no avail against the fury of the waves which broke upon the deck and swept away all before them. We first attempted to launch a gig, but immediately it was set afloat, it was broken to pieces by the waves. We next directed our efforts towards lowering the mail boat, exercising in the operation the greatest care and caution, in order to prevent it sharing the fate of the gig. Two of our men, who were in the boat, endeavoured to keep it from dashing against the side of the steamer, and as they were in need of more aid for the purpose, another khalasee readily jumped into the sea and getting into the boat joined his colleagues in their efforts, which were happily successful, to save it. About the same time the medical officer of the vessel, a European carpenter and a passenger jumped into the sea, and they were picked up into the boat by the three khalasees. Another of the crew, who was swept off from the deck by a big wave, contrived to get into the boat, which also afforded a means of shelter and safety to one of the quartermasters who was found clinging to the wrecked gig. We then let down the ladder, and the boat having been brought alongside, several ladies and children got into it. Besides the doctor, the quartermaster and the carpenter, there were four of the lascars in the boat. We confidently affirm that these men had not surreptitiously smuggled themselves into the boat, but that they were there for the purpose of rowing it to the shore, at the bidding of the captain himself. We afterwards succeeded with our combined exertions in lowering, though not without great difficulty, the cutter. As the presence of all the remainder of the crew was necessary on board the Tasmania, an order was given out that none of us should leave the vessel. We willingly obeyed the order and stood by our posts. What if even our lives had been sacrificed in the performance of our duty? A gunner, two quartermasters, and some of the stewards got into the boat, as well as some more of the women and children. A few of the passengers made great haste to join the company, but the captain prevented as many as he could from overweighting the boat. Then was successfully launched a third boat, which contained two of the crew, three officers, a butcher, a quartermaster and some of the stewards. While the captain was superintending this operation, he was almost stunned by an oar forcibly striking him on the head. Nevertheless the captain did not leave his post, but got the rest of the ladies transferred to the boat, and had again great difficulty in restraining the impatience of some of the passengers, belonging to the sterner sex, to save themselves. All the available boats had now been launched, and among those who still remained on the wreck were the captain, the chief officer, four engineers, the head steward, the joiner, the storekeeper, two quartermasters, and 32 out of the 38 khalasees on board. We say that the six lascars who had proceeded to the shore had done so under the express orders of the captain. The passengers were anxiously awaiting the return of the boats after having landed the ladies and children, but as they did not appear the captain ordered us at 2 o'clock in the afternoon to fit out rafts. We at once proceeded with the work, in which we were assisted by an officer of the vessel, the chief engineer, the joiner and two of the passengers. By four o'clock a strong raft, capable of holding about sixty persons, was got ready, and having been set afloat was fastened by the side of the steamer. We immediately began to construct another, but after we had gone through half of our work, it was swept away by a huge wave amidst our bitter disappointment. The serang and a passenger, the Earl of Buckinghamshire, were also swept overboard along with the raft. His Lordship caught hold of a coil of rope thrown out to him, and we hauled him up. Our old serang got on to the raft, and took off his coat with the object of swimming towards the vessel. But as he was drifting every moment farther from the steamer, he altered his mind and held on to the raft. The poor old man sang out to us, "If I keep alive, I shall meet you all on the shore; but if I die, take care of my wife and children." He must have tied himself down with a piece of rope to the raft, for we found him thus secured to it when we subsequently saw his dead body cast away on the shore. The serang had grown grey in the service of the P. and O. Company, and was well known for his seafaring experiences. How to describe the loss we have sustained in the death of our serang! While the waves were breaking in quick succession over the deck, our captain kept standing by the door of his cabin. The chief officer and the tindal tried hard to persuade him to come up to a more secure position, but he would not listen to their persuasions. He manfully stood by his post, till he was swept away by a wave to the forepart of the vessel and disappeared for ever from our view. He was a very good man that captain of ours, and if he had been now alive, he would have appreciated the way in which we have done our duty. But such was not to be. We were unhappily confounded by some of the passengers with the negro firemen, who treacherously got on to the raft fastened by the side of the vessel, and cutting off the rope made for the shore. But they paid very dearly for their treachery, as only one out of nine lived to tell the tale of the sufferings to which his companions had succumbed before they could reach land. The passengers were all this while in the smoking room; while all of us were out on the deck, with the exception of a native boy of the chief engineer and another belonging to the chief officer. In the biting cold we worked the whole day long with the scanty clothes we had on, without uttering a word of complaint. Two young punkha boys died of the cold and exposure in front of the smoking room, and one of the crew, who was on the watch, also succumbed to the weather in the evening. Another lascar died at four o'clock the next morning. These were the only deaths among us, and they had died in the faithful discharge of their duty. And yet we have been told that people have written to the papers stating that we could not stand the stress of the weather and that we died off like chickens! How could the sahebs be expected to know about the nature of our duties! Many of us have been through much severer storms than the present one. Six years ago, the s.s. Lombardy had met with a terrific storm in the Bay of Biscay, when all the life-boats were blown away. On her way back to Southampton, her crew worked in snow which was knee-deep, and yet none of them had succumbed to their sufferings. Our captains and officers know very well how well we can stand the severest winters of England, and do our usual work, when one could hardly bend his numbed fingers. On this occasion we did all that we were told to do, braving the storm manfully, and yet all sorts of charges have been laid against us. It cannot be helped; we are dark people. We shall, however, never forget the kindness of our chief officer. He exacted from us our work, no doubt; but he always encouraged us with kind words. Amidst such encouragements, we do not care even if we lose our lives while serving the Company whose salt we eat.

Floriline!—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of 33, Farringdon-road, London.

A NEW VIEW OF A RECENT GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION.

The *Civil and Military Gazette* prints the following, side by side with the answer of the Bombay Government to the memorial respecting the Chief Presidency Magistrate :—

"High in the ranks of the sixth form of one of the leading public schools in England and distinguished at Oxford, he has filled posts in the Revenue and Political Departments and has exercised the powers of a District Magistrate."—*Pioneer*, June 10th.

"An M.A. of Oxford and a distinguished linguist."
Pioneer's Correspondent, June 10th.

(*Circa.* 1935 A. D.) *Memorial from Unimportant Hamlet, with three-quarters of a million of inhabitants, to Very Superior Administration* :—"Hi! Look here! There's one of your men administering our Port Trust. He says you told him to. He's changed the Pilots' badges, and put 'em into white kerseymere breeches with sword, and warehoused the steam-crane in the dock transit sheds and berthed all the Zanzibar *buggalows* at the Apollo Bunder, and the Gulf horses are loose in the "hazardous goods" sheds, where the percussion-caps and kerosine are kept....and...and."

V. S. A. : "Mind your own business. That gentleman is a Senior Wrangler and can repeat the Zend Avesta backwards. You are a set of spiteful shopkeepers. Put your head in a gunny-bag. Yah!"

Directors of obscure Railway Company, with capital of a few millions, to V. S. A. aforesaid :—"Would you please transfer the Assistant Collector who is driving, on the pay of his grade, Loco. B. 41 all over our line. He drives remarkably well, seeing that he does not know the difference between a big end and a link-hanger, and blows the piston-rings through the blast-pipe; but the traffic in our jurisdiction has been seriously impeded of late, owing to his going through all the junctions without lights or whistling, and with the brake-lever broken at the shank."

V. S. A. : "We don't understand your workshop technicalities. The official you allude to was, till lately, a distinguished light of our Secretariat, where he gave every satisfaction to those best qualified to judge. You will, we presume, admit that the Government has some slight knowledge of the capacities of its servants; though you will hardly be disposed to allow that vituperation indiscriminate as yours is the characteristic feature of a debased and narrow intellect."

Ignorant Engineer of twenty years' standing. (*By telegraph*). "Honour report earthworks section my charge being faced Agra stone by lunatic asserts he once Sudder Judge. Line over howling desert. Cost stone carriage only, four lakhs. Please arrange transfer person above mentioned."

V. S. A. [*Also by telegarph.*]

"Remove yourself Rann Kutch, further notice. Gentlemen distinguished numismatist, poet, natural historian and Sessions, not Sudder Judge. Protest evidently outcome ignorance, jealousy. Letter follows."

Incompetent General, V. C. Mutiny, China, Abyssinian, Ashantee, Zulu, Boer, and Egyptian medals: in Command Brigade. [*Confidential, to V. S. A.*] "Awful mistake somewhere: whole cantonment laughing. Man in Political cap, alpaca coat and tennis-flannels, come in by this morning's train. Ordered me to hand over command of the Division and became dangerously excited when I handed him over to guard. He appears respectable, and has been vouched for by our Cantonment Magistrate as a Judge of the High Court. Mind evidently unhinged by sun or misfortune. Now in charge Civil Surgeon, Central Asylum. No mention of any missing Judge in Presidency papers; but have communicated to you direct to save scandal. Inform family and arrange for his removal. He swears in the vernacular. Dreadfully."

V. S. A. [*apologetically*]: "Awful mistake as you say; but we'll try to hush it up for your sake. Hand over command at once and go to Pachmari. Judge spoke truth. Block of promotion in Civil Service; shifting 'em into cognate branches y'know. He has been a Major of Volunteers and knows more about the Tantrik Mysteries than any living man. Better apologize to him. It's a bad business, but we'll back you up with a Resolution if necessary. Issue G. O. notifying transfer to-night."

I. G. : "D—your Tantrik Mysteries! G. O. has been issued and garrison is now running Judge over parade-ground to see how he manœuvres. Better shove him into non-official berth. Mutiny here."

Pathetic and Overcome Shipping Company to V.S.A. : "Our Agents give us to understand that any Civilian is *ipso facto* Master Mariner, holding Captain's and Engineer's certificate, and has been used as such on our steamers by your authority. Unaccountable delay of two last mail-steamers leads us to believe this; but kindly confirm and relieve.

Yours, &c., &c."

V. S. A. : "Of course. Not a man in our service but could give your Captain points in *Aristophanes*, and Indian Law of Torts. Please don't bother. Its bad form."

A year later.

V. S. A. : Curious how these non-official classes swear and throw brick-bats at us when we appear in the streets. Must be want of education. They say they can manage their own affairs best. Of all the indecent impertinence! . . . But we've got rid of that block in the Service anyhow, and now for a comprehensive Resolution :—

Whereas, it has of late been abundantly made manifest to us that our trusty and well beloved Civil Servants have suffered from an undue and unnecessary stagnation in regard equally to pay and emoluments, and whereas we by our own distinguished exertions have, for the time being, circumvented and in divers manners walked round, underneath, through and over that difficulty.

Be it therefore enacted that, to guard against such stagnation, block or jam in the future, immediate or remote, the common or covenanted Civilian shall be held "cæteris imparibus, facile princeps, multum in parvo otium cum dig et alia" as by previous enactments set forth and provided to be equal, fit, imperatively necessary and supremely desirable to and for any and every service or services, craft or crafts, trade or trades, profession or professions, art or mystery, covenanted or uncovenanted, special or general, private or public, vested or divested, literary, legal, financial, medical, mercantile, dramatic, obstetric, veterinary, administrative, technical, or otherwise, under the canopy of Heaven.

THE HIMALAYAN SNOWFALL AND THE MONSOON.

A memorandum on the Himalayan snowfall and the monsoon is published in the *Gazette of India*. The memorandum this year is not the work of Mr. Blanford, but of Mr. John Eliot, who does not accept all the theories of his chief regarding interdependence of the Himalayan snowfall and the monsoon. The following is the summary :—

The snowfall reports of the past cold weather season are consistent, and appear to establish the following facts :

1st.—The snowfall in the hills to the west of the Punjab was unusually small in amount, and the season exceptionally dry as compared with recent years.

2nd.—In the Western Himalayas (*i.e.*, the Himalayas of the Punjab and North-West Provinces) the winter snowfall was also much smaller than usual. The snow level in March and April was consequently considerably higher than is generally the case in these months, and the passes were open for traffic earlier than usual. The same appears also to have been the case in Ladakh and in the mountain ranges to the north. Hence generally the snowfall over the large mountain area to the north-east and east of the Punjab was considerably below the average amount of the season.

3rd.—The snowfall in the Eastern Himalayas (*i.e.*, the Himalayas of Sikkhim, Bhutan, and Assam) was above the average, and the meteorological conditions and weather in that portion of the mountain area north of India were in marked contrast to those of the area further west. The excess apparently increased in amount eastwards, and the fall was so large as to block the passes and delay traffic across them at least a fortnight. So far as can be judged, the heavy snowfall occurred chiefly during the earlier winter months, November to March, and not in April or May.

According to Mr. Blandford's snowfall theory, heavy snowfall during the winter and spring months in the mountain districts, encircling Upper India, impresses peculiar conditions on the distribution of pressure and the accompanying air motion, which are antagonistic to the advance of the south-west monsoon current over the area thus affected. The partial failure of the monsoon current to penetrate into Upper India is hence followed by partial or complete drought. Mr. Blanford's theory is useful in that it assigns a physical cause for the effect. But our knowledge of the winter snowfall over the large Himalayan region must be very limited and imperfect for many years to come, and it therefore seems to be more practical and safer to judge of the approaching monsoon by the antecedent meteorological conditions in India, as these can be ascertained with approximate accuracy from the observation taken daily throughout India.

That the snowfall of the past season has been much smaller than usual in the Western Himalayas is confirmed by the following peculiarities in the weather in Northern India during the north-east monsoon, period November to May.

1st.—The cold-weather rains in Upper India were very deficient in amount and failed almost entirely in some districts.

2nd.—The cold weather terminated earlier than usual, and the months of April and May were excep-

tionally warm and dry in Upper India. The mean daily temperature in the Punjab was from 5 to 10° above the average during these two months.

3rd.—Pressure has been very considerably below the average in the Punjab and North-Western Provinces.

4th.—The peculiar features were more exaggerated in May than in the preceding months, and the weather was drier in the plains as well as in the hills during that month than it has been for many years. There was also an unusual absence of thunder-storms in the hill districts.

The heavy snowfall in the Eastern Himalayas accompanied and preceded the following abnormal features in the weather in North-Eastern India:

1st.—The pre-monsoon rains (i.e., from Januarry to May) were unusually heavy in Bengal and Behar.

2nd.—The season was remarkably cool throughout Bengal and Assam until the middle of May, and the temperature was occasionally as much as 10 degrees and 15 degrees below the normal.

3nd.—An unusual number of cold-weather storms affected Bengal, Behar, and Assam, some of which were exceptionally severe. This was more especially the case in March and January.

The meteorological observations of the past five months furnish evidence of other abnormal conditions, which are of great importance in forecasting the character of the south-west monsoon of 1887. But before stating these, a few general remarks on the south-west monsoon will be of value.

The south-west monsoon current is undoubtedly the prolongation of the south-east trade winds. During the months of April and May, whilst temperature is increasing rapidly in the interior, strong sea winds blow in the coast districts of India. These winds, however, are quite local and do not extend to any great distance out at sea. About the middle or end of May a rapid advance of southerly winds takes place from the equator north-wards, and these winds bring up general rain to India. Southerly winds, with more or less easting, extend up to the equator, and southerly winds, with more or less westing, to the north of the equator in the Bay of Bengal and Arabian Sea. These winds pass over a large sea area and arrive in India charged with aqueous vapour, which is chiefly condensed and precipitated as rain over Burma and India. The very slightest experience shows that the rainfall is distributed very differently in different years, but that during any one year the larger and more prominent features are generally continued throughout the whole season. For example, last year, 1886, the the rainfall was steadily and largely in excess during every month of the south-west monsoon period in Behar, and almost as markedly in defect in the Central Provinces. It is therefore certain that there must have been present before and during the rains of 1886 local peculiarities or abnormal features which determined a larger portion of the monsoon rainfall to South Behar and a smaller portion to the Central Provinces than usual.

The following is a statement of the chief peculiarities or abnormal features in the meteorology of India during the five months antecedent to the south-west monsoon period of the present year, and their probable influence upon the monsoon rainfall.

The whole period, January to May, has been marked by pressure considerably below the average for the whole of India. In January there was an average deficiency of ·077 inch, in February a slight excess of ·008 inch, in March a deficiency of ·045 inch, in April a slight excess of ·010 inch, and in May a deficiency of ·032 inch. There has been for the whole period an average deficiency of ·027 inch. Hence pressure has been below the average, but the tendency has been for the deficiency to diminish in amount. This feature was hence less prominent just before the monsoon than it was in January. General deficiency of pressure during the pre-monsoon period is usually followed by an earlier and stronger monsoon than usual. It may be noted that diminished pressure usually accompanies deficient snowfall in the hills and a high temperature in Upper India.

In addition to this general feature, there are two local features on the large scale, which will probably have a very considerable influence on the distribution of the monsoon rains. These are:

1st.—Pressure relatively to the general average state has been in defect over the whole of North and North-Eastern India—that is, in the Punjab, North-Western Provinces, Central India, the Central Provinces, Bengal, Assam, and Burma. This area hence formed a deeper sink or trough than usual into which the moisture-laden southerly winds are beginning to pour. The deficiency was small in Burma, Bengal, and the eastern portion of the North-Western Provinces, and was large in the Punjab, the western districts of the North-Western Provinces, and some parts of the Central Provinces. Those conditions generally accompany a strong monsoon from the Bay of Bengal and favourable or heavy rains over the whole of Northern India.

2nd.—Pressure has been during the same period as uniformly in excess in West and South-West India (including Sind, Guzerat, Bombay, the western districts of the Central Provinces, the Dekkhan and the southern districts of the Madras Presidency) as it was in defect in Northern and North-Eastern India. The deficiency is large in the districts represented by the stations of Bombay, Poona, Sholapur, and Belgaum. High pressure in the Bombay coast districts appears to act as a partial barrier to the Bombay monsoon current. It retards its commencement and diminishes the rainfall. This abnormal feature was very marked before and during the Madras Famine of 1876-77. There were, however, unfavourable conditions further north in North-Western India, which do not appear to be present this year.

It may also be noted that these features were even more marked in May than they were in January.

The following hence appear to be the chief inferences from the present and previous meteorological conditions of the character of the approaching monsoon:

1st.—The general indications are favourable in North-East and North India and somewhat unfavourable in Southern India.

2nd.—The Bay of Bengal monsoon current will probably be stronger than usual, and give early and abundant rainfall to Northern India, and more especially in Upper India.

3rd.—The Bombay monsoon current will probably be retarded and perhaps be feebler than usual. It will be late in being established on the Bombay coast, and there is a strong probability that the rains will be more or less deficient in the Poona, Sholapur, Belgaum and adjacent districts.

4th.—Indications are especially favourable to abundant rain in the Punjab and to a less extent in the Central Provinces, and hence it is probable that the high pressure in the Bombay coast districts will be much less influential than in 1876-77, and that it will not do more than slightly retard the Bombay monsoon and diminish the rainfall in the districts above mentioned.

There are also apparently large local abnormal variations at Khandwa, Gya, and one or two other stations, but it is not possible to determine at present whether they are real or are merely due to inaccurate observation.

BENGAL.

Calcutta Health Report.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Saturday, 4th June, 1887, was 161 against 170 and 210 in the two preceding weeks, and less than the corresponding week of last year by 22. There were 11 deaths from cholera against 17 and 23 in the two preceding weeks; the number is less than the average of the past quinquennium by 26. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 53 and 9, respectively, against 53 and 13 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 19·3 per mille per annum, against 24·3, the mean of the last five years.

Deaths in Calcutta.—During the week ended the 4th of June there were 161 deaths registered in Calcutta, giving a death-rate of 19·3 per thousand per annum. In the previous week there were 170 deaths, and the death-rate was 20·4 per thousand. There were no deaths from small-pox, 11 from cholera, 53 from fevers, 17 from tetanus, and 5 from causes not specified. The deaths are thus classified:—1 Non-Asiatic, 4 Mixed Races, 113 Hindus, 42 Mohamedans and 1 other races. The Health Officer adds the following remarks:—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending 4th of June was 161, against 170 and 210 in the two preceding weeks, and less than the corresponding week of last year by 22. There were 11 deaths from cholera against 17 and 23 in the two preceding weeks; the number is less than the average of the past quinquennium by 26. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week. The mortality from fevers and bowel complaints amounted to 53 and 9, respectively, against 53 and 13 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 19·3 per mille per annum, against 24·3, the mean of the last five years.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 14th June, 1887.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·596
Temperature of the Air	78·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·6
Dew Point	75·8
Relative humidity of Air	·903
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	10·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	83·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	76·4
General Directions of Wind*	W, NNW, SSW, WSW, W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	354
Fall of Rain	2·49
Total fall during month	14·10
" " " year	14·21
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 15th	2·71

* From midnight to midnight.

JOHN BULL'S ARMY.

M. Hector France, a well-known England hater, has written a book which he calls "L'Armee de John Bull." The book is, in the main, beyond criticism. But an account of what M. France has to say about the British army may be found amusing, the more so, as he has been beguiled with a good deal of plausible-looking information and quotes "Society in London" as an authority.

Most of M. France's conclusions are to be found in the introduction: an arrangement which saves trouble. It seems that we have at our dispsal only 260,000 men, including reserves—a mere bagatelle, but sufficient perhaps to turn the scale in any European war. This is the army which M. France sketches, with "all its absurdities, its anomalies, its plasterings-up, its vices; but also with its solid virtues and its extraordinary qualities." A glance at the table of contents will show how deeply M. France has gone into his subject. He has not troubled himself overmuch with numbers, organization, tactics, equipment, armament, and questions of that kind; but he has a profound knowledge of the "luxe du mess," the prudery and abstemiousness of the English officer, the "blackboules," "les crammers," the "obligatory piety" of the army, the military clubs, "les beef-eaters," "le jingoisme," the canteens, the wives and "filles" of soldiers, drunkenness and desertion, the "chat a neuf queues," and other important matters. He is very complimentary to the British officer, who is "at once the head and the soul of the army: he commands and he inspires; he represents not only the moral and intellectual part but the traditions and the *esprit de corps*." The British officer, says M. France, is the opposite of the French, and, even in the copious libations of the mess, never forgets himself or is otherwise than "un parfait gentleman." If, after this, the French officer does not demand satisfaction of M. France, we shall think still less of him than the author does. But it appears that the self-restraint of the British soldier is self-restraint.

It is worthy of remark that in a race the foundation of whose character is a brutal barbarism, the use of oaths and improper language is as rare among the soldiers as it is common with us, artists or *Bourgeois*, who flatter ourselves that we are more polished......This is the reaction of civilized people against the rudeness and the savagery of the Anglo-Saxon race, which of all the races of Europe holds on the longest to its pristine barbarism. Many Englishmen, in point of fact, seem covered only with a varnish of civilization. Out of modern ideas they have made a garment which conceals a mannikin stuffed with ridiculous or barbarous prejudices. Scratch a Russian, they say, and you will find a Cossack. Scratch an Englishman, and you find the wrinkled skin of the Saxon.

That is to say, we, in our superficial civilization, restrain ourselves from conduct which the thoroughly civilized Frenchman still practices.

The severe asceticism of officers' quarters is forcibly contrasted with the luxury of the mess; but even at mess M. France has noticed that reaction against the innate grossness of the race which we have just mentioned. "Plaisanteries au sel gaulois" are, for example, not allowed. The dishes are like the conversation, solid and not frivolous. The British officer eats in order to appease his hunger and not to tickle his palate. As to drinking, there has been a great change. Formerly the company used to say at the close of the mess dinner, "Come, let us get drunk together;" but now "sobriety is the fashion," and there are even many officers who are teetotallers. The effect upon the private soldier is, of course, excellent. "The English army, recruited from the lowest classes, is, thanks to its officers, the smartest and best disciplined in Europe; for the soldier respects in them not only a superior in rank but a superior by education. . . . The officer presents to his men, coarse and brutal as they may be on joining the corps, a constant example of dignity in his conduct, of correctness in his bearing, of the most rigorous punctuality." At the same time, M. France points out that British officers are not all saints, and refers to the Divorce Court records for examples. All that he insists upon (and rightly) is that delinquents meet with the swiftest and most crushing condemnation at the hands of their fellow officers.

Among the other obligations of the British officer, devotion to the Queen is specially binding.

He must always consider the Queen distinguished, amiable, generous, gifted with extraordinary qualities, ever young and pretty; and the princes and princesses must be regarded as infinitely superior beings to himself. To think otherwise would be ungentlemanly. An officer tainted with Republicanism, or even with the slightest Liberal tendencies, is immediately suspected. The tavern-keepers, the shoemakers, the lowest demagogues, the voters for Bradlaugh—these alone may profess Republican theories. . . . You should hear with what respectful admiration officers and men speak of "our Queen." They seem to belong to her—to be her property rather than that of the country. And the Queen herself speaks of her officers, of her regiments, of her navy, as she would of her goods and chattels, her wardrobes, her personal and private property. Proudly the officers style themselves "the Queen's officers." . . . . At every military banquet, meeting or festivity, the health of her Majesty is toasted with acclamation; not an evening but is finished by "God Save the Queen." This is the truly national hymn, listened to by the people standing and bare-headed. . . . . This worship of a Sovereign who only occupies the throne conformably to Acts of Parliament, and who merely possesses the negative qualities of a lady enjoying excellent health and the mother of a large family, may seem to us either hypocrisy or grovelling adulation. It is neither the one nor the other. It is an irrational and deep-seated sentiment, the fruit of early education; proving how completely this nation, so proud of its liberties, its wealth, and its power, obeys the instinct of obedience, the love of old customs, the attachment to old families, the respect for tradition and hierarchy.

Equally with loyalty, religion is indispensable to the British officer, according to M. France, and he submits to it "as does the grocer who goes to church in order to keep his customers." The following passage is worth quoting:—

People in France were much amused with the religious theories of the mystic Gordon, but it was precisely these that excited the admiration of his countrymen. He is a hero in their eyes, not so much on account of his brilliant deeds and his excessive bravery, but because he was a valiant knight in the Christian sense of the word, transforming on every occasion the haft of his sword into a missionary crucifix. His highest title to glory, in the opinion of the majority of the English, is that he, a general, could say the Bible by heart, and taught it to the poor at Woolwich and Gravesend. Well, if every British officer is not made of the stuff of a burning light like Gordon, he is at least always a believer. On the work-table alike of lieutenant and colonel you are sure to find, in company with the general orders and Royal Warrant, the Old and the New Testament, generally with marks and annotations.

From this to a description of the Salvation Army as a product of the religious zeal of the regular army is, of course, a short and easy step for M. France to take; and he finds further proof of his thesis in the fact that the names of generals and officers are often found at the head of evengelical associations, along with those of "the Dean of St. Paul, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Bishop of Westminster." In explanation of all this, one has only to remember that one is "in the classic land of eccentrics and of the eccentricities, of the hypocrite Cromwell," etc.: "in the land where Charles Bradlaugh, member for Northampton, was thrust out of the House of Commons by a squad of policemen for refusing to kiss the Bible;" where "the journalist Foote was imprisoned for two years with common thieves for having made fun of Lot and of Jonah's whale;" "the promised land of a people which claims to have descended in a direct line from the twelve tribes of Israel;" with much more in which the accuracy is in the inverse ratio to its blasphemy.

The English club is described as the "home away from home;" and the military clubs are, of course, specially mentioned; though M. France does not seem to have discovered so much about them as he did about the religion of the army. He is very severe on our swindling system of recruiting, under which a promise of a shilling a day dwindles down to about sixpence in reality. He defines "le jingoisme;" he portrays the dreadful sufferings of the married soldier and his family; he deplores the life of immorality into which the soldier's wife and daughters inevitably fall; and waxes especially indignant over the barbarity of the cat-o'-nine tails. Summing up the position, M. France comes to the conclusion that we and our army are in a very bad way.

Humiliated in Egypt, menaced in the possession of India, the loss of which would be her ruin, the first cannot-shot of a Continental war in which England should be engaged would sound for her the tocsin of disaster. If Chauvinistic swaggering is more common than ever among the lower people, the shopkeepers, the ignorant middle classes, and the bellicose mob, there is no self-deception in the higher military circles. The *Admiralty and Horse Guards Gazette* frankly declares that, should matters take a bad turn, England is defenceless. There are either no forts or they are badly armed. The deficiency of officers is notorious; the army is young and unable to endure prolonged fatigue; the administration is deplorable. . . . . In case of a Continental war, what would be the attitude of England? With her defective military organization, her decayed navy, her internal embarrassments, she could only in the hour of trial pursue one line of conduct—that of effacement.

This terrible verdict of the intelligent and unprejudiced foreigner concludes his book, with the exception of some appendices and one—only one—"erratum."

A FAITHFUL COLLIE.

A good dog-story comes from Edinburgh. Recently a shepherd who had been imbibing rather freely sank down in drunken stupor upon the south pavement just by the garden-railing in Princes street. As he fell his coat-sleeve caught one of the lower spikes of the railing, and he hung thereby in a very uncomfortable position. Several people went to assist him, but were at once warned off by the shepherd's collie, which snarled and barked, and threatened to bite any that ventured within reach. Some of the cabmen thought they could manage the dog; but their blandishments and threats were alike in vain. A crowd soon collected, and formed in a half-circle round the central group; others climbed upon the garden-railings to get a better view. One or two gentlemen, who appeared fresh on the scene, expressed surprise that none in the crowd had helped the man, and pushed boldly forward to do so, but fled immediately before the attack of the faithful collie There was certainly something ludicrous in the sight of the little brisk collie keeping the whole crowd at bay. There it sat, however, by the side of its drunken master, ready to defend him against all comers. The keeper of the gardens approached from behind the railing and endeavoured to relieve the coat-sleeve; but the collie flew at the railing and he beat a retreat. A couple of policemen soon pushed their way through the crowd. They were cautious men, however, and took evidence from those around before meddling with the man and the collie. The policemen agreed that the best way to proceed in the matter was to secure the dog from behind the shelter of the garden-rail, and amid laughter they disappeared to get a rope. By-and-by one of them returned, and from the garden bank attempted to throw the rope over the dog. The crowd by this time had pressed pretty closely up to where the man lay, and while the policeman with his rope and one or two of the onlookers with sticks distracted the attention of the dog, the shepherd was raised by others to a sitting posture, and was able to say something to the dog which quieted the animal's fears. A few more policemen then appeared and took the man to the police station, and the collie, seeing that his master was not being harmed, trotted contentedly behind. The dog followed his master into a cell and, curling itself up at his feet, resumed its watch over him.

HIGH COURT—June 16.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.

1-87—Bicknell and K—Maneckbai vs. Hormusjee Jamsetjee Dustoor—Ardaseer, H and D Part heard.

Long Causes.

126-83—Payne, G and S—Premsook Juggonnath and another vs. Ramchundra Ganediwala—Thakurdas, D and C.

For examination of Sonebai and another.

308-83—Jefferson, B and D—Ahmedboy Hubibbhoy vs. Peerbhai Khimjee.

Long Causes.

495-86—T H Pearse—For pauper—Toolsidas Bhanjee vs. Kesserbai—Thakurdas, D and C.

104-83—Jefferson, B and D—Choonelal Sakulchund vs. Dayacore and others—Payne, G and S.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine.)

Undefended New Long Cause.

130-87—A F Turner—Elizabeth Fitzherbert vs. A J Fitzherbert.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

533-86—Chalk, W and S—Wamonrao Anna and others vs Janardhen Ramchundrajee and others—Payne, G and S—Part heard.

4-87—Little S F and N—L A Wallace and others vs. Ruutomji Dossabhoy Setna—Jefferson B and D—Part heard.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran.)

For Judgment on point of Jurisdiction.

163-87—Ardesir H and W—Dunjishaw Nusserwanji vs. A B Forde—T H Pearse.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

9-87—Craigie, L and O—Hajee Fakir Mahomed bin Mahomed, &c vs Shaik Abdoola bin Mahomed, &c.—Tyabjee and D Part heard.

17-87—Balk and B—Khursedji Jewaji Dhondy and another vs Khursedji Pestonji Kola—Pestonji and R.

545-86—Mirza H K—Hurry Narayen vs Pandoo Sucaram and another.

126-85—Tyabji and D—Shri Sumatsingji Sursingji vs. Joosub Haji Ahmed—Macfarlane E and H.

143-86—Mulji B B Darasebhoy Jussa vs. Nursoo Dhurmaji and another—Wilkin and P G and S.

546-86—Ball L and D—Abdoola Paros vs. Gannebai and others—In person.

1-87—Mirza H K—Mahomed Shariff bin Abdool &c. vs Syed Abdool Rehman bin Syed—Payne G and S and Tobin and R.

375-86—Bomonji and H—Jeejeebhoy Muncherji M Jeejeebhoy vs. Byramji Jeejeebhoy and others—Little S F and N, C L and O, and P and R.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Wave, 1,546, tons with sail to-day for Torre del Annun Ziata and Naples, under Captain F. Mc Culloch.

The P. and O. Co's steamer Zambesi, sailed, last evening, under Captain C. F. Preston for China, laden with a general cargo.

The ship Latimer, 1733 tons, Captain A. C. Graves cleared yesterday for Bremerhaven and Liver pool She is laden with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Khandala, Captain R. D. Dougherty, cleared last evening for Coast and Calcutta. She has a general cargo and 6 deck passengers on board.

The steamer Nurjihan, 1,936 tons, Captain H. Mason, arrived in Bombay on the 14th instant, with a general cargo, and Mr. Jackson, a first-class, and 32 deck passengers, from Calcutta (May 21).

The steamer Rothesay, 1,391 tons, Captain J. E Brothwaite, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning from Aden, laden with a cargo of salt. She was bound for Calcutta, but on account of her machinery having come to harm by her being trapped in cyclone during her voyage, she was obliged to put into this port for repairs.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

15th June, 1887.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Kirby Hall	1759	Pearse	A	E. Pintes & Co.
" Rochliff	..	J. L. Baxter	B	C. Edulјee.
" Australia	2102	B. Erscon	C	P. & O. Co.
" Ardbeg	1467	Greenfield	E	Hodges & Co.
" Akbar	1414	R. Collins	E F	Hajee Cassum Joosub.
" Govino	1454	Bratherton	F	F. Muir & Co.
" Clan Forbes	1591	White	G	F. Muir & Co.
" Giava	1317	Venengo	H J	F. Bozzoni.
" Kingdom	1414	Roberts	K	Balli Bros.
" Panama	1135	Humphries	K L	Beyts Craig & Co.
" Etna	1478	Brearson	L M	Noonan P.Dewji
" Wave	...	F.M. McCulloch	M	J. Mackintosh & Co.
" Cuba	..	Hoseason	O	K. Nixon & Co.
" Preston	1401	Brown	O Q	J. Mackintosh & Co.
" S. Queen	1375	Erwin	P	J. Mackintosh & Co.
" Darien	..	A. Hurrell	...	....
" Lord Charlmont	..	Bocquet	...	W. & A. Graham & Co.
" Darwin	...	R. Williams	...	......
" Simoon	...	T. Pole	...	W. Crowder.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessels.	Commander.	From.
14	Nurjehan (s)	Mason	Calcutta, May 21.
15	Rothesay (s)	Brothwaite	Aden, June 5.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
15	Ardbeg (s)	Greenfield	Port Said.
	Bellona (s)	Blacklock	Liverpool.
	Akbar (s)	Collins	Aden, Hoodeida and Jeddah.
	Orion (s)	Mathiazzi	China.
	Zambesi (s)	Preston	China.

The following vessels were cleared out yesterday:—
Steamer Wave, McCulloch, for Naples, &c.
" Khandalla, Dougherty, for Coast and Calcutta.
Ship Latimer, Graves, for Bremerhaven and Liverpool.

The following vessels were entered outwards yesterday:—
Steamer Cuba, for Port Said.
" Rockliff, for Havre.
" Henry Balckow, for the Persian Gulf.
" Nurjehan, for Coast and Calcutta.
" Byculla, for Rangoon via Calcutta.
" St. Oswald, for Antwerp.
" Federation, for Dunkirk.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
10	Chupra s	Stewart	Bombay, May 30.
	D. of Buccleuch s	Langlois	Middlesberg, Ap. 26
11	Busheer s	Croft	Rangoon, June 1.
	Rajpootana s	Sanders	Singapore, May 26.
	Clan Drummond s	Harrison	Liverpool, May 1.

DEPARTURES.

June 10.—Steamers Tai Sang, Madras, Peshwa, Nepaul and Clan Macintosh.

June 11.—Steamer Badsworth, Ship Armida, Schooner Ida.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessels.		From.
11	Principia s	......	Colombo.
13	Laurel	......	Coconada.
	Nepaul s	......	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessels.		Destination.
10	Chyebassa s	......	London.
11	Fort James	......	London.

DAILY EXPORTS.—June 15.

For Liverpool.

Kirby Hall (s), 150 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co; 9 bales hides, Edward Bates and Co; 110 bales wool, G Toolseedas.

For London.

Etna (s), 110 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 110 bales cotton, Breul and Co; 28 cwts cloves, D Sassoon and Co; 70 cwts gum, R Poonja; 31 bales skins, S Mooloobhai; 27 cases bristles, F L Batliboi; 350 cwts myrabolums, F Naranji.

For Dunkirk.

Clan Forbes (s), 5,133 cwts groundnuts, 1999 cwts poppy seed, 2,000 cwts wheat, and 1,855 cwts rapeseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

For Havre.

Kt Errant (s), 200 cwts mustard seed, Ritchie Stewart and Co.

For Marseilles.

Worsley Hall (s), 4,000 cwts wheat, John Fachiri.
Australia (s), 10 bales wool, S Mirza.

For Messina.

Darwin (s), 8,000 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co; 30 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros; 4,000 cwts wheat, F Masotty and Co.

For Palermo.

Simoon (s), 30 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

For Leghorn.

Giava (s), 4,000 cwts wheat, A Blascheck and Co.

For Torre del-Anunziata.

Darwin (s), 8,000 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co.

For Genoa.

Giava (s), 1,290 cwts gingelly seed, R Cadarbhai.
Worsley Hall (s), 4,000 cwts wheat, Tyabji and Co.

For Naples.

Giava (s), 4,000 cwts wheat, Wm Bell and Co.

For Calcutta.

Nurjehan (s), 73 bales cotton, B Hurdyall, 164 bales cotton, R Ludmandass.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—June 14.

Lacy, Major, Bo., 2nd E. Y. Regt., from privilege leave, from Deesa.

DEPARTURE.—June 15.

Pringle, Capt., Bo., 2nd Lancers, from leave, from Rajkote.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India.*)

Home Department.

The services of Lieut A H McMahon, of the B S C are placed at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab for employment in the Punjab Commission.

Revenue and Agricultural Department.

The following permanent promotions are made in the Forest Dept, from 1st Apl 1887:—

Mr E Murray, Sub-Asst Consvr, and Asst Consvr, 2nd grade, sub pro tem, Punjab, to be Asst Consvr, 2nd grade.

Mr A Watson, Sub-Asst Consvr and Asst Consvr, 2nd grade, sub pro tem, Central Provinces, to be Asst Consvr, 2nd grade.

Mr J E Barret, Sub-Asst Consvr and Offg Asst Consvr, 3rd grade, Punjab, to be Asst Consvr, 3rd grade.

Foreign Department.

Capt C W Ravenshaw, Offg Pol Asst of the 1st Class, is posted as First Asst to the Pol Resident in the Persian Gulf, from date of joining.

Capt C Herbert, Offg Pol Asst of the 1st Class, is posted as Asst Commr, in Merwara, from date of joining.

Subject to the confirmation of H M's Govt, the Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr F Herrmann as Acting Consul for the Netherlands at Aden during the absence of Mr J Woodtli.

H E the Viceroy and Govr-Genl has been pleased to confer upon Munshi Allah Baksh, lately employed with the Afghan Boundary Commn, the title of Khan Sahib, as a personal distinction.

Military Department.

Maj J L Hunt, 7th Hussars, to be Remount Agent at the Presidency, from 4th May 1887, vice Lieut-Col T A St. Quintin, whose tenure of appointment has expired.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the B S C from dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secy of State for India:—

Lieut W E A Blakeney, King's Own Borderers, Sqdn Officer, 3rd Ben Cavy, 6th Dec 1835.

Lieut A H Montagu, Suffolk Regt, Wing Officer, 21st Ben Infy, 16 Mar 1886.

The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Surg-Maj J Wilson, M D, (m c) for 182 days.—14 days under rules IX and XV and the remaining period under rule XIV, clause 2, of the Regulations of 1868.

Col H H Lyster, C B, V C, BSC, is permitted to reside out of India.

The following promotions are made, subject to H M's approval:—

Bengal Staff Corps—To be Lieut-Cols—Majors A G Hammond, V C, 7th June 1887, J E Sandman, E Molley and Bt Lieut-Col J Cook—8th June 1887. Majors C C Brownlow and F W Nicolay.

To be Majors—Capts C Comyn Egerton and Charles A Mercer,—8th June 1887. Capt T H Goldney,—9th June 1887.

Indian Army—To be Lieut Colonels.—Majors R A Price, Edward E Grigg, Charles Ransford, G MacCall, Genl List, Infy. and Col in the Army J R B Atkinson, J Fraser, E W Smyth, W W H Scott,—7th June. Majors Percy Wyndham Smith, James Agnew McNeale, Charles Frederick Thomas, Arthur Oldham, Walter Ed Gowan, William C Rameden and T Nicholls, Genl List, Infy.

The undermentioned officers of the B S C are admitted to the Col's allowance from dates specified:—

Col H Hammon Lyster, C B, V C,—20th Sept 1886. Col William B Thomson,—8th June 1887.

It is notified that on the recommendation of the Govt of India, H M's Govt has been pleased to confer good service pensions on the undermentioned officers, from the dates specified:—From the 8th Dec 1886, in room of Col J Philip Pedler, Mad S C, succeeded to the Col's allowance, Col Sir Edward Bosc Sladen, Kt., Mad Staff Corps. From the 20th Dec 1886, in room of Col B H W Magrath, M S C, succeeded to the Col's allowance, Col (Brigdr-Genl) Patrick Alexander Carnegy, M S C.

Marine Department.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India:—Cap W S Downing, IM, Staff Officer, Kidderpore Dockyard, (m c) for 1 year. Mr C F Fletcher, 1st grade Officer, (m c), for 1 year. Mr T S Edwards, 3rd Grade Officer, (m. c.) for 8 months.

Public Works Department.

The following officers are transferred temporarily to Burma Provl Establt, viz.:—

From Bengal.—Mr J T Simpson, Ex Engr, 2nd grade. Mr W P Milne, Ex Engr, 4th grade, sub *pro tem*. Mr J A Price, Ex Engr, 3rd grade.

From N-W Provinces and Oudh.—Mr A T Dodsworth, Ex Engr, 4th grade, sub *pro tem*.

The services of Mr J W Wilson, Class IV of the Supr Rev Estabt of the State Railways Stores Dept are placed at the disposal of the Indian Midland Railway Company, from forenoon of the 10th May 1887.

Mr J W Buyers, Supdg Engr, 3rd Class, is temporarily transferred to the Supr Rev Estabt of State Railways in Class I, grade 2, sub *pro tem*, as Manager, Burma State Railway.

Mr H Rigg, Supdg Engr, 3rd Class, temporary rank, is temporarily transferred to the Supr Rev Establt of State Railways in Class I, grade 3, sub *pro tem*, as Depy Manager, Burma State Railway.

Northern India Salt Revenue Department.

Mr A R Shaw, Asst Commr, Punjab Mines Div, is granted 3 months' privilege leave.

Mr J Bolster, Supdt, Mayo Mines, Punjab Mines Div, is appointed to officiate as Asst Commr, Punjab Mines Div, in addition to performing his own duties during the absence on leave of Mr. A R Shaw.

Survey of India.

Mr P A G Cowley, Surveyor, 1st grade, is granted extension of leave on medical certificate, for 6 months from date of expiry of the 15 months' leave granted to him in Notification No. 546, dated 16th March 1886.

Survey of India Department—Trigonometrical Branch.

Mr C H McA'Fee, Surveyor, 3rd grade, is granted privilege leave for 3 months, from the 27th inst.

(*Punjab Gazette.*)

Home Department.

Hony Surg-Maj R E Wrafter, Civil Surg, Gurgaon, has obtained privilege leave of absence for 2 months, from the 10th May 1887.

Maj D P Masson to officiate as Comdt, 1st Punjab Vol Rifle Corps, from date of assuming command, vice Col A Higgins, CIE, granted six months' leave from 19th May 1887.

Public Works Department.

Mr J K E Verschoyle, Asst Engr, First Grade, is temporarily transferred from the Swat River Canal Div, which he left on the 7th of May 1887, to the Chenab Canal Div, which he joined on the 8th May 1887.

Mr F W Chanter, Exec Engr, Forth Grade, from the Karnal Div, Western Jumna Canal, to the Office of Supdt of Works, Western Jumna Canal, to which he has been attached on special duty from 15th May 1887.

Surg-Maj S Deakin made over charge of the duties of Supdt of the Bannu Jail to Surg-Maj C McCartie on the 26th May 1887.

Surg-Maj T Robinson made over charge of the duties of Supdt of the Dera Ghazi Khan Jail to Surg S F Brigger on the 10th May 1887.

(*Central Provinces Gazette.*)

Mr. T. E. Ellison, C S, Depy Commr, Bilaspur, reported his departure from Bombay, on furlough to Europe per P and O s s Bokhara, on the 31st ult.

Public Works Department.

Mr H. Humfress, Asst Engr, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Kanhan Div to the Chief Engr's Office, Central Provinces, on special duty in connection with a Reconnaissance Survey.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
Indian Banks.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	ct.	770
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	861
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	615
Exchange Bank.					
Agra Bank	10,000	£	£	6 do.	115
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	100	all	17½ do	452
National Bank of India	37,320	$125 / 250		5 pct.	112

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	—	—	£116
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	—	£100	—	—	£161

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	1,308	1,000	000	..	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	400
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	9,345	100	100	Rs. 5	98
Alfred Manf'g. Co.	1,000	500	500	...	350
Alliance Cotton Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	545
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 22½	570xd
Bo. Cotton Mf'g Co. Ld.	600	500	500	Rs. 20	340
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	845
Berar Mf'g. Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	—	155
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	500	Rs. 25	800
New issues	3,000	125	—	Rs. 125	200
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 17½	670
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	Rs. 25	595
Cooria Mills	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	545
City of Bombay Shares	595	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	780
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	995
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,500	500	500	Rs. 25	650
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	600
Gordon Mills	2,000	500	500	...	157
Hindustan Mills	1,037	1,000	1,000	830	740
Hingunghat Mill Co Ld	700	500	all	87½ p.s.	720
Hydrabad Spinning Co	700	1,000	500	Rs. 30	830
Impl. Cotton Mills Co.	400	500	1,000	Rs. 25	475
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	568	1,000	500	Rs. 8	1,320
James Greaves Mills.	100	500	1,000	Rs. 25	590
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	1,340	500	50	14-5-7	400
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,300	1,000	500	Rs. 55	1050
handeish	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	835
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 700	755
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co. Ld.	3,500	1,000	100	Rs. 5	136
Madras United	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 140	2,520xd
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	1,000	..	505
Manockjee Petit's	4,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,180
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	250	250	Rs. 8	175
Morarjee Gocuidas	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,370
Mahaboobshai Mills, Gulburga	2,400	500	...	9 p.c.	765
National Spinning	600	1,000	1,000	—	425
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning Co., Ld.	,000	1,000	100	...	55
Narayan Cotton Mills	600	1,000	1,000		200
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	785
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 25	515
People of India S. & W Company	..	250	250	Rs. 6½	130
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	000	500	500	..	72
Queen Spinning	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	845
Ripon	641	1,000	,000	Rs. 50	770
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,50	1,00	000	...	1,500
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,716	500	500	Rs.	350
Sholapore Mills	678	1,000	1,000	Rs 5	1,130
onderdas	650	1,000	1,000	..	610
Southern India	1,000	50	50	Rs. 15	275xd.
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	25	25		230
Victoria Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	45
Western India S.&M. Company	1,300	00	1.	Rs.	620
Lukmidas Khimji S. W. Co.			1,000	Rs. 40	790

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	—4	1,075
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	750
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	230
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	350
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	0	200	200	Rs. 16	120
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	125	125	Rs. 14	115
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	550
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	0	300	300	12	105
East India Press Co.	0	,000	1,000	Rs. 150	1,475
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 60	1,350
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 50	600
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 25	400
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 45	355
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	235
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	—	95
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 55	427½
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	Rs. 60	565
New Indian Press	4,00	125	125	..	110
Prince of W. Press	60	500	100	Rs. 30	380
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,00	75	Rs. 75	495
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	10	1,00	1,00	Rs. 120	1300
Sassoon Press Co.	30	50	50	25	530
Volkart Press Co.	45	1,00	1,00	Rs 20	612½

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld.	1,000 / 750	200 / 200	200 / 150	10 p.	170 / 130
Badham, Pile & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	6 p.c	155
Bapty Co., Ld.	325	200	165	nil.	85
Barton & Co., Ld.	,000	00	100	Rs. 20	
Do. New issue	500		37	10 2-3p.c	12
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		500	100	2-3p.c	100nl.
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	500	11 p.c	475
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	15 p. ct.	230
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	Rs. 5	112
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	7 p.c.	2670
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	63	375	Rs. 5	660
Bombay Municipal Bonds	—	—	—	3½	101½
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	..	14 Nl.
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	500	..	500
Cooper, Madon & Co. Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs. 10	70
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	...	45
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,00	100	10	Rs. 15	10½
Kaisar-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25	Rs. 4	10½
Kurrachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	500	256	250	...	258
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26½	345
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	16 p.ct.	102
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	13 p.ct	80
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	104xd
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	Rs. 5	105
Oriental Loan Association	8,000	20	20	8 p. s.	18
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 10	45
Port Canning Co.	8,000	000	1,000	Rs. 18	317½
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	p.c.	101
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	—	80
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,200	25	25		7½
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	600	600	Rs. 100	1120xd
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100	100	Rs. 15	185
Western India Flour Mills	,000	125	100	nil.	65
M. M. Mody & Co	,000	00	500	11 p.c.	175

CRAWFORD MARKET PRICE CURRENT

Maximum Rates

	Rs.	a.	p.
Daily Prices—Beef—			
Prime pieces, 1st sort, per lb	0	3	0
Do. 2nd sort, per lb	0	2	6
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, per lb.	0	2	0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0	1	6
Beefsteak (under part), per lb	0	5	0
Do. (round), per lb	0	1	6
Meat for soup, per lb.	0	1	3
Shins, large, each	0	4	0
Do. small, each	0	3	6
Tongues, fresh, each	0	8	6
Do. salt, each	0	7	6
Suet, 1st sort, each	0	4	6
Do. 2nd sort, each	0	4	0
Liver, each	0	3	6
Heart, each	0	1	6
Kidneys, each	0	1	0
Marrow Bones, each	0	1	0
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, for salting, per lb	0	2	0
Do. do. 2nd sort, do.	0	1	6
Oxtail, each	0	2	6
Sirloin, per lb	0	3	6
Fore Ribs, each	0	3	0
Beef salt, English, per lb	0	3	6

Mutton—	1st Sort. Rs.	a.	p.	2nd Sort. Rs.	a.	p.
Saddle, per lb	0	4	0	0	2	9
Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck, per lb.	0	3	6	0	2	6
Liver and Heart, 1st sort, each	0	3	0	0	2	6
Do. do. 2nd sort, each	0	2	6	0	2	0
Breast large	0	3	0	0	2	3
Breast, small, each	0	2	9	0	2	0
Head, each	0	3	0		...	
Kidneys, each	0	1	0	0	0	9
Suet, per lb	0	3	6	0	3	0

	Rs.	a.	p.
Pork (Fresh and Salt)—			
Pigs, (Roaster), each	3	8	0
Do. Head, per lb	0	2	0
Sausages, per lb	0	4	6
Bacon per lb	0	4	6
Pigsfeet, Salt or Fresh per set	0	8	0
Do. Lard, per lb	0	6	0
Pork, Salt, English	0	12	0
Boiled lard per lb	0	12	0
Pickles, Country—			
Mango, per seer	0	1	0
Lime, per seer	0	1	6
Mixed, per seer	0	0	9
Papads, large, per seer	0	1	3
Do. small, per seer	0	1	0
Salt, 1st sort, per seer	0	0	9
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	0	7
Do. pounded, per seer	0	1	6
Milk and Butter—			
Cow's Milk, per seer measure	0	2	6
Buffalo's Milk, per seer measure	0	2	0
Do. Butter, per cup, 2 ozs.	0	1	3
Jagree, per maund	2	6	0
Butter, English, per tin	1	4	0
Cheese do. per tin	0	12	0
Ghee—			
Ghee, Surat, 1st sort, per seer	0	5	6
Do. Ghautee, 1st sort, per seer	0	5	0
Do. Jaffrabad, per seer	0	6	0
Vinegar, table, country, per bottle	0	6	0
Do. common, country, per bottle	0	1	3
Mowra spirit, per bottle	0	12	0
Firewood—			
Coal, Europe, per ton	17	0	0
Charcoal, country, per maund	0	9	0
Babool, per candy	6	0	0
Do. per maund	0	3	6
Kurrachee Babool, per candy	5	12	0
Do. do. per maund	0	3	6
Aine, per candy	5	0	0
Do. per maund	0	3	0
Mixed, of different sorts, per candy	3	8	0
Do do. do. per maund	0	2	6
Kurmell, per candy	4	12	0
Do. per maund	0	3	0
Khaire, per candy	6	8	0
Do. per maund	0	4	0
Sugar—			
Coffee, 1st sort, per seer	0	9	0
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	7	0
Sugarcandy, 1st sort, per seer	0	3	0
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	2	0
Sugar, soft, 1st sort, per seer	0	1	6
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	1	6
Do. do. brown, per seer	0	1	3
Do. Mauritius, per seer	0	1	6
Tea, Hill, per lb	0	12	0
Do. 1st sort, per lb	0	12	0
Do. 2nd sort, per lb	0	10	0
Sago, per seer	0	1	6
Bread—			
Loaves, 1st sort, 13 oz., each	0	1	9
Do. 2nd sort, 13 oz., each	0	1	6
Do. brown, each	0	2	0
Flour, Wheat, per seer	0	1	3
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	1	0
Rolong, 1st, sort per seer	0	1	3
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	1	0
Biscuits, Poona, per lb	0	5	0
Do. Bombay, per lb	0	2	6
Do. Poona, Mixed, per lb	0	4	0
Flour, Rice, 1st sort, per seer	0	0	9
Bajri Rice per lb.	0	0	6
Oil—			
Cocoanut, 1st sort, per maund	4	6	0
Do. 2nd sort, per maund	4	2	0
Sweet Oil, 1st sort, per maund	4	4	0
Do. 2nd sort, per maund	3	12	0
Linseed Oil, country, per maund	4	12	0
Castor Oil, per maund	3	4	0
Grain—			
Wheat, 1st sort, per phurra	4	8	0
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra	4	0	0
Do. 3rd sort, per phurra	3	4	0
Gram, Jambooser per phurra	3	12	0
Do. Ghautee, per phurra	3	0	0
Do. Dall, per phurra	4	0	0
Coolty (Horse Gram), per phurra	2	4	0
Ooreed Ghoghary	3	8	0
Do. Dall, per phurra	5	0	0
Mutt, Ghautee, per phurra	3	0	0
Do. Cutch, per phurra	2	12	0
Bajree, Ghautee, per phurra	3	0	0
Do. Bhownuggur, per phurra	4	0	0
Rice, Jerasal, 1st sort, per phurra	6	4	0
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra	5	12	0
Do. common, per phurra	4	4	0
Do. Bengal, 1st sort, per phurra	4	8	0
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra	3	12	0
Paddy, or Rice in husk, 1st sort, per phurra	1	12	0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per phurra	1	6	0
Barley (new), per phurra	2	4	0
Do. (old), per phurra	1	12	0
Oats, per phurra	5	2	0
Jowaree or Cholum or Jonaloo, per phurra	2	4	0
Linseed, per phurra	4	4	0
Maize, per phurra	2	0	0
Moong, per phurra	3	12	0
Do. Dall, per phurra	5	4	0
Mussoor, per phurra	3	0	0
Do. Dall, per phurra	3	8	0
Nachni or Raggy, per phurra	2	4	0
Peas, per phurra	3	8	0
Toor, per phurra	2	8	0
Do. Dall, 1st sort, per phurra	5	4	0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per phurra	4	4	0
Wal Beans, of sorts, per phurra	2	8	0
Wurree or Veragoo, per phurra	3	0	0
Kong, per phurra	2	12	0
Vegetables—			
Potatoes Australian per maund	1	8	0
Do. do. do. per seer,	0	0	9
Do. Mahableshwar large, per maund,	2	8	0
Do. small per seer	0	1	0
Do. do. do. per maund	1	8	0
Do. do. do. per seer	0	0	9
maund	1	4	0
Do. do. per seer	0	0	6
Do. small, per maund	0	12	0
Do. do. per seer	0	0	4
Yams, white, per seer	0	0	3
Do. red, per seer	0	0	3
Onions, per seer	0	0	3
Cabbages large each	0	3	0
Do. small each	0	4	0
Turnips large per dozen	0	6	0
Do. small per dozen	0	4	0
Carrots, per seer	0	0	6
Cellery, large, each	0	1	6
Lettuces, each	0	1	0
Beet, large, each	0	1	6
Do. small, each	0	1	0
Radishes, white, per dozen	0	2	0
Tomatoes per seer	0	1	0
French Beans, per seer	0	1	0
Knol Khol, per dozen	0	12	0
Brinjals Nagpur per seer	0	0	6
" Bombay, per dozen	0	7	0
Pumpkins, large, each	0	10	0
Do. small, each	0	6	0
Cucumbers, per dozen	0	12	0
Beans double per seer	0	2	0
Parsley per small bunch	0	1	0
Water cresses	0	0	3
Cocoanuts, whole, per 100	5	0	0
Do. shelled, per maund	3	0	0
Betelnut, per maund	5	0	0
Do. leaf, per 100	0	4	0
Sweet Potatoes per seer	0	0	6
Cocoanuts Janhobar	6	8	0

NOTICES

THE Undersigned beg to inform their numerous patrons and the public, that their TAILORING BRANCH of business in the Fort will be DISCONTINUED from the 1st May 1887, and their Business Houses will be REMOVED to the address given hereunder, where all orders for wholesale and retail will be executed with their usual promptitude. Please note the address.

Y. A. LACKA & Co.,
Travelling Kit Warehouse,
Chuckla Street, near Jackeria Musjid, Bombay.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*See article of the Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling wato or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labels thus :—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.
ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSEN

ADVERTISING
ON
RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press, having leased from the
G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY.
The B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.
The NIZAM STATE RAILWAY
AND
The BHOWNAGAR GONDAL RAILWAY COMPANY,

The exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these four Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisement on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kind before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTEL KEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers business to the notice of the public.

On the NIZAM STATE RAILWAY the Cantonment of Secunderabad, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India, a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of Bolaram, garrisoned by two Regiments and one Battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about four miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad containing the Nizam's Regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans, besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be a source of profit to firms to advertise at these Stations, the most important of which are Secunderabad, Hyderabad Gangawaram, and Tandur.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot nnas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet squar will have the advantage of having their business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six stations or more will b allowed a discount of ten per cent. ; on twelve s ons or more twenty-five per cent.

Special arrangements for long periods.

The boards to be delivered at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Advertisers can select the stations, on the four lines at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in English or any of the Native languages at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press. Estimates on application.

For further particulars apply to The MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE Rampart Row, Fort.

STATION ON THE G. I. P. R LINE

Bombay, B. Bunder.	Bhadlij	Chindwara	Parus
Musjid ,,	Bhoswul Junction*†	Satari	Dapki
Byculla	Sowda	Shapura	Akola
Chinchpoogly	Nimborah	Mirgaui (for Marble Rocks)	Boregaum
Parel Station	Raver		Katipurna
Dadur	Khanapur	Nagpoor	Moortizapo
Sion	Burhanpur	Hula Gate	Mohona
Cooria	Chandnee	Budlapoor	Koorum,
Ghat-Cooper	Mandwa	Waugni	Budnaira,
Bhandoop	Dongergaum	Narol	Malker
Tannah*	Bagmar	Chinchowli	Chandoot
Deewa	Khundwa*†	Kurjut*†	Damergau
Callian Junction*†	Jawar	Padlowdari	Poolgaum
Tiluwalla	Beorh	Khandalla	Dygaum
Khadawall	Singaji	Lanowlee*	Wurdah†
Wassind	Harwud	Karli	Pownar†
Shapoor	Kirkeam	Kurkulla	Sindee
Atgaum	Bhuringee	Tulligaon	Boree
Khurdee	Hurda*	Salaivadi	Kapri
Kussarah*	Timoornee	Chinchwud	Salgaon
Kutpoorah	Pagdhal	Kirkee	Jehwoor
Ghotee	Sewnee	Poona*¶¶	Keim
Beligaum	Dharam	Loonee	Barsee Road
Deolalee B. Siding	Khundi	Dorcolee	Marhen
Nasick Rd*	Dularia	Yeost	Unger
Kheirwadee	Kiarsee for Hoshangabad	Kheirgaum	Mohol
Niphar	Rampur	Patus	Packney
Lasulgaum[	Bagra	Dhond†	Sholapur*‡
Munmar	Semri	Boreball	Hoodgee
Nandgaum*	Sohagpore*¶	Decksal and Bheegwan	Kurubgam
Naldangree	Paparia (for Pachmari)	Kartruz	Doolmah
Chalisgaum[	Baakeri	Poonniwaree	Goodoor
Kulgaum	Babal	Warrengaum	Goolburga
Galna	Gadawara	Nargaum	Malkapoor
Pachora	Bohanee	Khankeer	Yedagherry
Myjee	Kurell (for Saugor)	Mulkapoor	Sydapore
Munewud	Nursingpore	Biswa Bridge	Road
Jeo ulgaum	Kuruk Bail	Nandoora	Kistna
		Jullum†	Chicksago
		Sheagaum*	Raichore*†

STATIONS ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE.

Colaba	Bolsur	Keem	Thasra
Church Gate Street	Wangaum	Palonee	Pali
Marine Line	Danoo Road	Uncleaur	Borchavi
Churney Rd	Goolwood	Broach*	Nariad
Grant Road	Wowjee	Chumargaum	Mehmooda-
Mahalaxmee	Sunjan	Paliej	Barairee
Parell	Bhoolar,	Moogum	Ahmedabad†
Dadur	Damaun Rd.	Kurwan	Saburmutte
Mahim	Oodwara	Mundala	Ambli Road
Baudora	Parlee	Dulhoe	Sanund
Andaree	Bulsar	Bhadurpore	Charolee
Goregaum	Dongree	Etola	Jackwara
Berewlee (Dyaur)	Beeleemora	Baroda*	Veerumgaum
Bhyadar	Umulsar	Baiwa	Jhond
Bassein Road	Nowsaree	Wassud	Patree
Verour	Murolee	Nowlej	Kharraghora
Sopalla	Sucheen	Anand	Sabli Road
Palghur	Surat¶	Bhalui	Lilapore Rd
	Amrolee	Oomrel	Luctoran
	Sion	Dakor	Wadwan

STATIONS ON THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY LINE.

Wady Junc*	Nawandgi	Gulsguda	Hyderabad
Chitapore	Tandur*	Shankarpalli	Secunderabad
Mulkid Gate	Dharur	Lingampallie	
Jram	Gangawaram	Mussepetgate	

STATIONS ON THE BHAVNAGAR-GONDA

W a	a n Botad	Chital	Dhorayi
Jun do.	Ningala	Lunidhar	Sanasar
City	Ujaivar	Kunkavav	Songad
Limbd	Dhola Junc.	Khakhari	Sihore
Chuda	Jalia	Vavdi	Vartej
Rampur	Dhasa	Jetpur	Ghadechi
Kundli	Lathi	Jetalsar	Bhavnagar

* Refreshment Rooms.
† Junction for from 15 to 30 minutes for Refreshments.
3 minutes for Dhasa 40 Minutes for ano

GLOBE STOPPERED BOTTLES,

At Greatly Reduced Prices.

Manufactured by DAN RYLANDS (late Codd & Rylands), the celebrated maker of Codd's Globe Stoppered Bottles in special strength of Glass, for which the name of "Rylands," and "No. 4," are world-renowned.

RYLANDS' Valve Bottle, Acme Bottle, and Codd's Bottle ARE BEST IN THE WORLD.



Reduced Prices.

To hold	Valve Bott.	Acme Bott.	Codd's Bott.
5 oz..	22/	15 6	16/
7 ,,	23/	17 6	17/
10 ,,	24/	18 6	18/
12 ,,	25/	19 6	19/
14 ,,	25/	19 6	19/
16 ,,	26/	20 6	20/

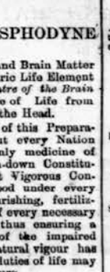
Per gross, net Cash, f.o.b. Cases extra.



Wire-bound Boxes.

RYLANDS' Patent Wire-bound Boxes are far superior to hoop-ironed boxes, which catch and drag against everything they come in contact with. In the Wire-bound Boxes the wire lays in a groove, and is protected from heat and rust. The Wire-bound Boxes are the strongest, lightest, and neatest in the Trade.

Catalogues Free.



SOLE MAKER:
DAN RYLANDS (late Codd & Rylands), BARNSLEY, England.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Tart Fruits, Potted Meats.

PURVEYORS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

Preserved Fish, Soups, Game, Sausages, Hams, Bacon and Cheese

May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.

ALL GENUINE GOODS ARE LABELLED

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR
LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE-AND-CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparatio has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.
Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

Apenta

THE ONLY TASTELESS APERIENT.
HUNGARIAN
NATURAL MINERAL WATER.

Highest Award at the International Medical Exhibition, London, 1881.

ÆSCULAP GIVES IMMEDIATE RELIEF AND ULTIMATE CURE IN ALL CASES OF CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, AFFECTIONS OF THE STOMACH AND LIVER, GOUT, HEADACHE, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, NEURALGIA, GRAVEL AND KIDNEY AFFECTIONS.
INVALUABLE FOR CORRECTING THE ILL EFFECTS OF ERROR OR EXCESS IN DIET.
ÆSCULAP COMBINES IN THE HIGHEST DEGREE THE APERIENT PROPERTIES OF ALL OTHER MINERAL WATERS WITH GREATER ALKALINITY AND NONE OF THEIR DEBILITATING INFLUENCE AND UNPLEASANT TASTE.
ÆSCULAP IS UNSURPASSED FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN. BUDA PESTH.
THE ÆSCULAP BITTER WATER COMPANY, LIMITED, 38, SNOW HILL, HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON, E.C.

AGENTS :—KEMP & Co., Ld., for Bombay and the Presidency.

KNAP'S PATENT IMPROVED

ROOT STEAM BOILER

WITH
KNAP'S PATENT INDESTRUCTIBLE METALLIC JOINTS.

Advantages:

PERFECT SAFETY from disastrous explosions.

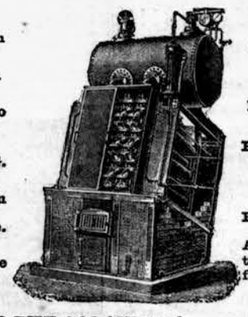
DRY STEAM produced very quickly.

HIGH PRESSURES up to 300 lbs. per square inch safely obtained.

ABSENCE of **PRIMING.**

PERFECT CIRCULATION of the Water in Tubes, preventing the Accumulation of Scale.

THE JOINTS last as long as the Boiler, and are easily made and disconnected.



Advantages:

SIMPLICITY of construction.

DURABILITY.

FACILITY of Erection and Repairs.

ECONOMY in **FUEL.** Will burn wood or any combustible rubbish.

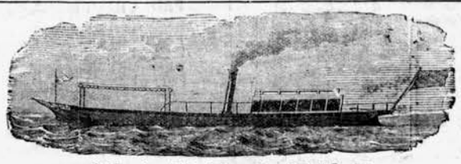
They have a **PERFECT JOINT—NO MORE PERISHABLE PACKINGS,** with their constant leakage and frequent need of replenishment.

FOR EXPORT TO THE COLONIES they are especially serviceable by reason of the small cubical contents of packages.

FOR TRANSPORT through mountainous districts they are unrivalled. The Largest Boiler can be packed so that no package exceeds 150 lbs.

KNAP'S PATENT INDESTRUCTIBLE METALLIC JOINTS admit of the unequal expansion of the Tubes, and thereby prevent any leakage of the Joints. We have the sole use of this Patent.

PENNEY & CO., LINCOLN, ENGLAND.



YARROW'S

SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES.

Screw Steamers with speeds ranging up to 30 miles an hour.
Paddle Steamers with draft ranging down to 6 inches of water.
Stern Wheel Steamers with very shallow draft especially suitable for river navigation.

MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

YARROW & CO., POPLAR, LONDON, E.

Builders of the Stern Wheel Steamers used by the British Government for the Nile Expedition.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is the only Patent Medicine of the kind or name awarded Certificate of Merit at the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-4; and the only trade Mark—'PHOSPHODYNE'—Registered and Protected under he Trade Marks Act, 38 and 39 Vic. 91. Certified by he Registrar of Trade Marks, London.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

For TWENTY-FIVE YEARS has maintained its world-wide reputation as the ONLY SAFE, RELIABLE, PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the system dependent upon the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

It Cures Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
Cures Kidney and Liver Complaints.
Cures all Disorders of the Blood.
Cures Depression and Loss of Appetite.
Cures Consumption and General Debility.
Checks all Wasting of the Vital Forces From whatever Cause arising.

The EFFECT of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE,

Whilst Pleasant to the Taste and Agreeable to the Stomach, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood, and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles. Its energising effects are shown from the First Day of its administration by a remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort to which the Patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. The Bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, the Skin clear and healthy, and the Hair acquires strength showing the importance of its action n the Organs of Nutrition.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Actually creates New Nervous Fluid and Brain Matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life Element Phosphorous, "*the very Core and Centre of the Brain itself*," and kindles afresh the Fire of Life from the Sole of the Foot to the Crown of the Head.

The unequalled Curative Properties of this Preparation has spread its fame throughout every Nation and Country in the World as the only medicine of real efficacy for Renovating Broken-down Constitutions. Restoring the fullest and most Vigorous Conditions of Robust Health and Manhood under every circumstance, and at very age, by nourishing, fertilising, and developing all the powers of every necessary part of the human organization, thus ensuring a sound and permanent restoration of the impaired organs wherever a deficiency of natural vigour has for years existed, so that all the duties of life may be pursued with Confidence and Pleasure.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE.

Thousands of unimpeachable Testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities, prove conclusively the verdict universal that in the world of scientific research no other Phosphoric Preparation has received such exalted praise and distinguished recognition.

The very remarkable cures effected by Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has induced numbers of Physicians to prescribe and use it in their own families, and in several of the London Hospitals.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d and 11s., by all Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.

Full Printed Directions for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above Diseases are enclosed with each Bottle.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

LABORATORY.
HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, N. W.

BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS.—*NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS* every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England, engraved thereon. The great Popularity of DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has raised up Miserable Imitations in India and the Colonies, made up from cheap, useless Drugs by Ignorant Pretenders. See that the above words are on the Government Stamp before you purchase, and thus avoid dangerous consequences by the use of Spurious mitations.

AGENTS—TREACHER & CO.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN BOMBAY.] ESTABLISHED 1850.

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & CO.,

BOMBAY FOUNDRY AND IRON WORKS,
KHETWADY, BOMBAY,
ENGINEERS, IRON & BRASS FOUNDERS, &c.

ENTIRELY UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

MANUFACTURERS OF CAST AND WROUGHT IRON MATERIALS,

IRON ROOFS	CRANES	BEVEL AND ROPE
ROAD ROLLERS	CYLINDERS	GEARINGS
LAMP POSTS	GATES	ORNAMENTAL AND
GIRDERS	RAILINGS	GENERAL CASTINGS
BRIDGES	COLUMNS	

OUR Foundry, one of the largest in India, is complete with every appliance for all kinds of General, Loam and Heavy Castings up to 20-tons weight. It is under the direct supervision of a Practical European Superintendent. The Fitting Department, furnished with First-Class Machines for every description of High-Class Work, and the Smithy, are under our personal supervision. Orders entrusted to us will be promptly executed and efficiently discharged.

Machines, Tools, etc., imported through our Agents from the well-known English makers.

PLANS AND ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & CO.

THE

INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE

FOR JUNE 1887,

CONTAINING ALL THE

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES

OF ALL THE

INDIAN RAILWAYS,

WITH

ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA & ABROAD
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATIONS,
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES,
BULLOCK TRAINS & TRANSIT COMPANIES
AND THE
ROUTES BETWEEN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF NORTHERN CENTRAL, SOUTHERN, AND WESTERN INDIA.
WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA,
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES,
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION RS. 5.
Postage Free.

Corrected up to the last day of going to press, and published on the 1st of every month at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

☞ The GUIDE for June has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hi sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply to the Manager, "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

NOTICES.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional. Gravel and Palns in the Back, Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d, each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

PROPRIETORS,
LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES
DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
EXPORT AGENTS.
BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES and Co., Coleman-street, London.
NEWBERY and SONS, 27, Newgate-street, London.
BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon-street, London.
SANGER and SON, Oxford-street, London
And all the London Wholesale Houses.
AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY.
SMITH, STANISTREET and Co.; BATHGATE and Calcutta.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
TREACHER and Co.; BOLTON and Co.
AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.
BARRIE Co.; DE BEAUX and Co.; SCOTT MASCARINE and Co.
AGENT FOR RANGOON.
THE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

DR. DE ROOS'

CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—thereuit of deep research into the arca is of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been used in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from langour and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies, should provide themselves with this important article of health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance o returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion, renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take a cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c

DR. DE ROOS'

COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder and diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organ generally.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages 1s., 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s. and 33s.

THE MOST WONDERFUL PILLS IN THE WORL

DR. DE ROOS'

PILULÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

Which speedily, and almost magically, remove pain and disease of whatever nature, restore cheerfulness to the spirits, vigour to the body, and strengthen all the organs on which health and life depend; they do not contain a particle of mercury, but are purely vegetable; and for all affections of the liver, flatulency, bile, sick headache, dizziness, loss of appetite, lowness of spirits, the sensations of fullness at the pit of the stomach, pains between the shoulders, and the distress arising from indigestion and general debility they will be found of unexampled efficacy. They act mildly on the bowels without pain or griping, impart strength to the stomach, promote a healthy action of the liver, clear the skin, remove shallowness and pimples, purify the blood, brace the nerves, and marvellously invigorate the whole system. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. 4s. 6d., 11s. and 33s. per box.

Every package of Dr. De Roos' preparations bears the British Government Stamp with the words—"WALTER DE ROOS, London," in White Letters on a red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honorable Commissioners, without which none can possibly be genuine. DR. DE ROOS' world-famed medicines may be obtained of Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona; COOPER, MADON & Co., (Limited), Bombay and Poona; B. PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay & Poona; H. A. GEYER & Co., Bombay; BARRIE & Co., Madras; WEST & Co., Madras; WEST, Brigade Road, Bangalore; LYALL, Allahabad; B. G. MATHOOR, Medical Agency, Pepulmundee, Agra; DOOLY SING and LALL SING, Delhi and Ajmere; BATHGATE & Co., Calcutta; SMITH, STANISTREET & Co., Calcutta; PEARCE, ALLEY & Co., Lucknow; HALL, HOBSON & Co., Umballa; MAITLAND & Co., and HUDSON & Co., Colombo; and all the principal Merchants in India.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The public are respectfully informed that DR. DE ROOS' Pills are not sold in *loose* quantities, but only in packages, at the aforementioned prices. Intending purchasers are specially cautioned not to be deluded into buying *so-called* "Guttæ Vitæ" or "Renal Pills," but in every case specially to ask for (and accept no other but) DR. DE ROOS' "Guttæ Vitæ" or DR. DE ROOS' "Renal Pills."

IMPORTANT TO YOUNG MEN.—Debilitated and nervous sufferers should read the "Medical Adviser," by DR. DE ROOS, on secret abuses, nervous debility, depression of spirit and confirmed melancholy too frequently traceable to certain pernicious habits acquired in early life. Price one Rupee of any of the Agents for DR. DE ROOS' Medicines

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THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising.*

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

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Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot nnas

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet, will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent., on twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

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JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS.

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NECKLETS. Numbers of most effective designs. Rs. 40, 45, 50, 55 to Rs. 300.



and the price varies according to weight and size.

All these patterns are manufactured of 18-ct. Gold only,



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Solid 18-ct. Gold Albert, heavy Rs. 240 CASH, and hundreds of other designs from Rs. 100.

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SQUARE BOTTLE WHISKY.



THIS EXCELLENT OLD MALT WHISKY
Finds favour everywhere.
ITS MELLOWNESS AND SOFTNESS ARE REMARKABLE.
Price per dozen case Rs. 27-8 subject to Cash Discount.

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beautiful complexion, soft, smooth and delicate neck, face, hands and arms can best be obtained by discarding all leaden and greasy cosmetics and cheap soaps, which, not being allowed to remain on the skin cannot possibly have any good effect on it, and by using

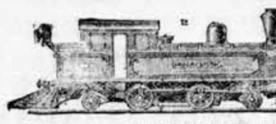
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a cooling, soothing, healing and refreshing preparation for the face, hands and arms of all exposed to the heat and dust of summer or the cold and damp of winter; it eradicates freckles, tan, sunburn, stings, redness and roughness of the skin caused by cold winds or the use of hard water, removes pimples, spots, discolorations, chilblains, eczema, etc., relieves inflammation, burns, scalds, inflamed eyes, and renders a chapped and rough skin delightfully smooth and pleasant. Gentlemen after shaving will find it allays all irritation and tenderness of the skin; it is warranted free from any lead or mineral ingredients, can be used with impunity on the skin of the most delicate lady or child. 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle; bottles of half the usual size at 2s. 3d.

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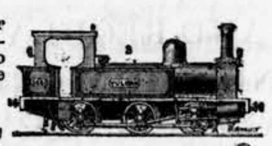
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WITH ADJUSTABLE MESHES,

And thus ensure your Wheat being Evenly Cracked & Reduced.

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THEY ARE INDISPENSABLE IN ALL
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They are in extensive use in all the Largest Mills in England and on the Continent.

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2 Years' Guarantee.

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ICE MAKING AND REFRIGERATING MACHINES.

For the Manufacture of Transparent Block Ice or for all Refrigerating Purposes on the Anhydrous Ammonia Absorption System.

ONE POUND IN WEIGHT OF LIQUID AMMONIA WILL ABSTRACT 900 UNITS OF HEAT.
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MADE BY THIS SYSTEM, AMMONIA WILL ABSTRACT NEARLY SIX TIMES AS MUCH HEAT AS ETHER UNDER SIMILAR CONDITIONS.

NO AIR PUMPS! NO VAPOR PUMPS!! NO BRINE PUMPS!!!

A 10 Ton Size BECK-REECE Machine will make 10 lbs. of Ice with an expenditure of One Pound of Coal.
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In selecting a Freezing Machine these advantages undeniably point to the great superiority of Anhydrous Ammonia by the BECK-REECE *Patent System over Ether or other Refrigerants.*

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TILES & MOSAICS of all description for ENTRANCE HALLS, VERANDAHS
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CARLTON RICHD. MATHEWS & CO'S TRADE MARK WHISKEY

GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.

We guarantee the respective ages of the two qualities we ship as 11 and 5 years old, but owing to new regulations on the part of the London Custom House, we are now *compelled* to Label our Brand as follows:—

The oldest and best (11 Years Old) as "AWARDED GOLD MEDAL," *White Capsule.*
The next best (5 Years Old) as "OF GREAT AGE," *Red Capsule.*

WE HAVE NOT VARIED THE QUALITY ONE IOTA, NOR SHOULD WE HAVE, WITHOUT COMPULSION MADE ANY ALTERATION IN LABEL.

CAUTION.—Owing to the popularity of our Whiskey, fraudulent imitations of our Label are not uncommon, and these are placed on bottles containing the most objectionable liquid. So that our Friends and the Public will do well to ascertain that our TRADE MARK appears engraved on CORKS, CAPSULES, and LABELS as per sketch above.

RICHRARD MATHEWS & Co., Shippers, London.
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Eczema on Scalp.

A POSITIVE CURE *for every form of* **SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASE** FROM



Scrofula on Neck.

PIMPLES TO SCROFULA

DISFIGURING HUMORS, Humiliating Eruptions, Itching and Burning Skin and Scalp Tortures, and every species of Itching, Scaly, Pimply, Inherited, Scrofulous, and Syphilitic Diseases of the Blood, Skin and Scalp, with Loss of Hair, from infancy to old age, are cured by CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, and CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP, the great Skin Cures and Beautifiers, externally.

Agonizing, Itching, and Burning Skin Diseases, Eczema, Tetter, Ringworm, Psoriasis, Lichen, Pruritus, Dandruff, and Delicate Irritations peculiar to both sexes, instantly relieved by a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP and a single application of CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure. This repeated daily, with three doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, will speedily cure Itching Diseases of the Skin and Scalp, when all other means fail.

A Magnificent Popular Work on the Skin, with Engraved Plates, is wrapped about the RESOLVENT. Also, one hundred Testimonials, solemnly sworn to before the British Consul, which repeat this story: I have been a terrible sufferer for years from Diseases of the Skin and Blood; have been obliged to shun public places by reason of my disfiguring humors; have had the best physicians; have spent hundreds of dollars, and got no relief until I used the CUTICURA REMEDIES, which have cured me, and left my skin and blood as pure as a child's. Send address with stamp to either of the wholesale druggists named in the opposite column, for "How to Cure Skin and Blood Diseases."

CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, Diuretic, and Aperient, cleanses the Blood and Perspiration of all Impurities and Poisonous Elements, and thus removes the CAUSE. Hence it cures speedily, permanently, and economically.

Cuticura, the GREAT SKIN CURE (a Medicinal Jelly for external use), instantly allays Itching and Inflammation, clears the Skin and Scalp of Humors, Sores, and Dandruff, destroys Dead Skin and Flesh, heals Ulcers, Sores, and Discharging Wounds, restores the Hair, and beautifies the Skin.

Cuticura Soap, an exquisite Skin Beautifier and Toilet Requisite, prepared from CUTICURA, is indispensable in treating Skin Diseases, Baby Humors, Skin Blemishes, Prickly Heat, Rashes, Sunburn, and Rough, Chapped, or Greasy Skin.

Cuticura Remedies are the only real Blood Purifiers and Skin Beautifiers free from mercury, arsenic, lead, zinc, or any other mineral or vegetable poison whatsoever. Guaranteed absolutely pure by the Analytical Chemists of the State of Massachusetts.

For Sale by all Chemists in India. Price, CUTICURA, 50cts.; large boxes, $1.00. CUTICURA SOAP, 25 cts. CUTICURA RESOLVENT, $1.00.

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"MOLLISCORIUM,"

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HARNESS COMPOSITION,

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IS A PURELY VEGETABLE REMEDY, For INTERNAL and EXTERNAL Use.

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PAIN KILLER is a sure cure for Sore Throat, Coughs, Chills, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cramps, Cholera, and all Bowel Complaints.

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PAIN KILLER is unquestionably the Best LINIMENT MADE. It brings speedy and permanent relief in all cases of Bruises, Cuts, Sprains, Severe Burns, etc.

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are of rare and peculiar fragrance, and being registered can be obtained only of the Inventors or their Agents.
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is unequalled for its strength and delightful odour. It far surpasses the numerous compounds sold under the same name.
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